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Newsprint Firms Indicted By Government

Federal Grand Jury Returns Criminal Indictments Against Fifteen Officials and Directors of Seven Pacific Coast Newsprint Producers — J. D. Zellerbach States Charges Will Be Met At the Proper Time and Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13, 1939—Seven great Pacific coast paper companies, which among them control a large proportion of the Nation's newsprint output, were indicted here yesterday by a Federal grand jury on charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law.

Fifteen executives of the companies—eight of them San Franciscans—were also indicted in the alleged conspiracy to fix prices for newsprint paper in the United States. The San Franciscans are all officials of Crown Zellerbach and its subsidiaries.

Investigation Called Paper Combine

The investigation which resulted yesterday in the Government's action against the group of firms it describes as an international paper combine, was launched by Attorney General Frank Murphy several months ago, and was one of the reasons for his visit here last month.

The Federal grand jury, though it had just completed its regular sitting, was promptly summoned into extraordinary session to probe the reports placed before it by Murphy.

As a result of an intensive four week's study, the jury, in its 24 page indictment handed down yesterday, accused the seven companies and their principal officers of dividing the country arbitrarily into ten zones, and of setting the price of newsprint in each.

The division, the jury charged, was made some time prior to 1936.

Charges of Price Dictation Explained

Since that time, according to the charges, the seven firms—three of which are Canadian—have dictated prices, terms and commission of newsprint in the United States and have allocated markets among themselves.

In direct violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law, the indictments assert, the companies entered into "an unlawful combination and conspiracy in interstate and foreign commerce."

Coupled with the Sherman Act violation charge is the assertion that the defendants also violated provisions of the Wilson Tariff Act of 1894, by conspiring with Canadian firms to increase newsprint prices in Canada, and importing the paper at those prices into the United States.

Notice of the indictments brought this comment from James D. Zellerbach, president of Crown Zellerbach, and one of the executives named as defendants:

"We have not as yet had sufficient time in which to read or analyze the various charges of the Government. Whatever they may be, we are prepared at the proper time and place to fully meet them and we are confident that when our case is presented in the courts our corporations and their officers will be absolved."

List of Companies Named in Charges

The companies accused are: Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco, Zellerbach Paper Company of San Francisco and Pacific Mills, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., both Crown Zellerbach subsidiaries; Hawley Pulp and Paper Company of Portland, Ore.; Inland Empire Paper Company of Millwood, Wash.; Powell River Company of Vancouver, B. C., and the Powell River Sales Company, also of Vancouver.

Officials of the paper companies indicted were:

Louis Bloch, of San Francisco, chairman of the board of directors of Crown Zellerbach Corporation of San Francisco.

Isadore Zellerbach, chairman of the executive committee of Crown Zellerbach.

James D. Zellerbach, member of the executive committee and president of Crown Zellerbach.

Harold L. Zellerbach, executive vice president of Crown Zellerbach.

Archibald B. Martin, of San Francisco, vice president of Crown Zellerbach.

Richard A. McDonald, vice president of Crown Zellerbach.

Thomas McLaren, of San Francisco, vice president of Crown Zellerbach.

Gerald E. Young, of San Francisco, assistant sales manager of Crown Zellerbach.

John H. Smith, of Portland, Ore., vice president and general manager of Hawley Pulp and Paper Company of Portland.

Arthur D. Hosfeldt of Portland, Ore., sales manager of the Hawley Company.

Chester A. Buckland, of Millwood, Wash., general manager of the Inland Empire Paper Company of Millwood, Wash.

(Continued on page 25)

Marathon Co. To Enlarge Products Division

Preliminary Work Started For Enlargement of Carton and Wrapping Departments of Marathon Paper Mills Co. As Part of Company's $1,200,000 Expansion Program—Reservoir Bill Benefits Paper Mills—Other News.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MENASHA, Wis., July 17, 1939—Preliminary work has been started by the Marathon Paper Mills Company for a substantial addition to be built to its Menasha Products division. Several old frame buildings are being razed.

The addition will be 110 by 220 feet, two stories and basement, and will be built adjacent to the Fox River on River St. It will house a department to manufacture Parafilm, one of the company's newer products now considerably in demand. The paper embodies a combination of wax and latex and fills many uses for wrappings.

This enlargement of the carton and wrapping division is part of the company's $1,200,000 expansion program for the production of newly developed products. A new plant completed recently at Rothschild, Wis. is being used for products made from lignin, formerly discharged as waste. Experimental work is being carried on to develop a new plastic material for refrigerator doors, parts of automobile bodies and other products where low cost is a factor in large scale production.

Bank Loan Provides for Expansion

Marathon company recently arranged for a $1,000,000 six-year bank loan to take care of expanding plant capacity. It has also arranged for the sale of $3,500,000 of new 4½ per cent, 15-year bonds to the Equitable Life Assurance Society to retire the outstanding $1,750,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1942, and about $1,700,000 in long term bank loans.

Bill To Benefit Paper Mills

Creation of a storage reservoir for the benefit of paper mills and power plants along the lower Fox River was advanced a step nearer last week when the Wisconsin Senate passed a bill granting a charter to the Wolf River Reservoir Company for this purpose. Efforts of Senator Michael Kresky of Green Bay, Wis. to secure passage of a substitute bill providing for public ownership of the project were defeated. The bill is now before the Assembly for action, and will provide a reservoir on the upper Wolf River at Lily, Wis. covering thousands of acres, from where uniform flow will be provided for the Fox River, adding greatly to the amount of available power as well as impounding waters otherwise causing floods. Opposition also came from the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, meeting last week at Madison, Wis., on the premise the scenic and trout fishing value of the Wolf River in the Menominee Indian Reservation would be impaired.

Senator Kresky alleged in his arguments that Harry Brooks, secretary of the Wolf River Reservoir Company had purchased 5,000 acres of land at five to ten dollars an acre and intended to sell it to the corporation for $75,000. Labor unions of the Fox River Valley were on record favoring passage, contending more steady employment would result from improved power conditions.

Appeals to Deny Application of Power Co.

The City of Oconto Falls, Wis. has made a formal appeal to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission to deny the application of the Wisconsin Michigan Power Company for authority to purchase the Union Falls Dam and hydro plant of the Oconto River Power Company. The city wants to buy the property for a municipal utility. Rejection likewise has been asked by the Oconto Rural Electric Cooperative, which also wants to bid for the property. It is contended by the Wisconsin Michigan Power Company, however, that the plant is needed to take care of its growing power demands, otherwise the company will have to make extensive improvements in its present distribution system in the northeastern Wisconsin area.

Paper Men Plan Summer Outings

Saturday afternoon and evening, August 12, is the time set for the annual picnic and carnival of the Marathon Paper Mills Company's carton division at Menasha, Wis., for employees and their families. John Lewandowski has been named general chairman and Maurice Meyer is co-chairman. Numerous committees have been appointed, and the place chosen is the City Park at Menasha, Wis.

A three-way social program is being planned by employees of the George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis. An all-shop dance will be held in July, a fish fry will be held at a nearby resort later in the month, and the annual picnic will be held in August at the City park at Menasha.

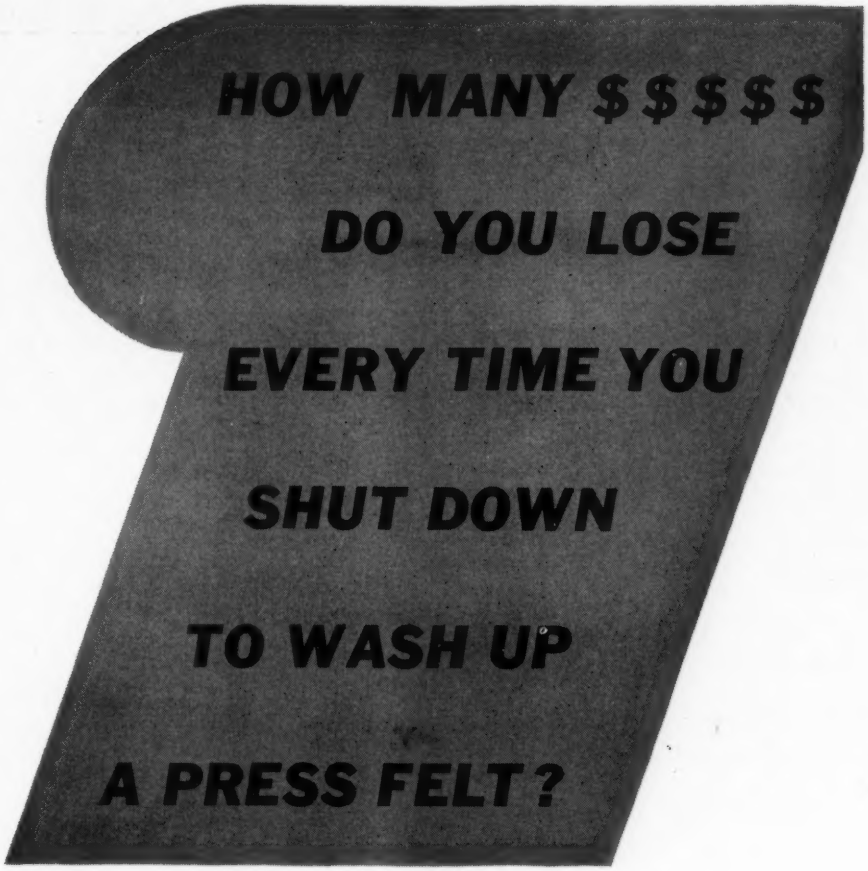
Final plans have been made for the annual golf jamboree of Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis. It will be held Saturday, July 22 at Ridgeway Golf Club at Neenah. Qualifying rounds of 18 holes will be held all day. Prizes for good and bad golf will be awarded at a dinner in the evening. The committee in charge consists of James Grode, John Farmakes, Dan Behnke and Herbert Jewell.

Lumbering Normal in New Brunswick

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., July 10, 1939—The lumbering business in New Brunswick is reported to have returned to a condition which may be described as "just about normal," after a lull of some 18 months. For some time now there has been a steady flow of lumber shipments from provincial ports to the United Kingdom and, from present indications, this will continue. A number of tramp steamships have been chartered to load lumber at Saint John. N. B.

Should prices hold up, the winter of 1939-40 will see activities in New Brunswick woods greatly stepped up but, at the same time, the lumber market has a tendency to react sensitively to any change in conditions and might take a slump without notice.



It's easy enough to figure the dollars worth of production and machine overhead multiplied by the number of shut-downs per week—and the total may surprise you . . . By comparison, a Vickery Felt Conditioner installation that will keep the felt 100% on the job from week to week is insignificant in cost . . . May we give you the figures?

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VICKERY FELT CONDITIONER

Demand in Chicago Higher Than Last Year

Paper Market In Midwest Reported Headed For Marked Improvement In Early Fall But Prices In Most Lines Yield Meagre Profits — McIntosh Co. To Sell To Trade Only—Packaging Institute To Meet October 12-13.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17, 1939—The Chicago paper market continues to be devoid of any material news interest though Chicago market observers are reporting signs of a marked improvement in buying in the early fall period. Some disappointment is registered over the inability of certain lines to take full advantage of fair demand through a margin of profit which precludes any financial return on investments. In general, however, the industry is basically sound from a market standpoint with demand running above that of a year ago in many lines.

Business is fair in the sulphite grades while the bond and ledger line reports some spottiness but an average of fair demand with the under structure satisfactory. Kraft demand is on the average but reports indicate a dissatisfied position on the prices obtainable in present markets. Groundwoods are in fair shape with newsprint lines showing no change of material consequence despite the headline news of the week. Books are reported as somewhat slower while covers are retaining the pace of a week ago. Some strengthening expected in waste papers after July 4 has failed to materialize thus far according to local accounts.

McIntosh Co. To Sell Only To Trade

Of significance and certainly of interest to the graphite arts industry is the recent printed statement issued by the McIntosh Paper Company of this city. Given widespread distribution among the trade, the statement says "we will not offer for sale paper for printing purposes to other than members of the Graphic Arts, legitimate convertors, operators of printing plants and recognized large direct mill buyers". The circular adds that "It is our belief that in establishing such a policy we are furthering the interests of the graphic arts industry and that we are pioneering in the movement to discourage the sale of paper to the printers customers." The position maintained by the McIntosh organization attracted a great deal of comment locally and included a warm response from many sources.

Universal Co. Introduces VeeCup

A new VeeCup, cone shaped and similar in pattern to recent designs, has been introduced into the market by Universal Paper Products Company of this city. The VeeCup, on which a considerable amount of publicity and merchandising is being expended, is a soda fountain cup available in all sizes from 5 to 12 ounces. Universal is also marketing a new and representative line of one piece chromium plated holders of particular interest to the soda fountain trade.

Traffic Expert Addresses Fox River Club

D. W. Becker, traffic manager expert and dean of the traffic school of La Salle Extension University, Chicago, spoke before one hundred mill traffic managers and traffic managers of converting plants at a recent meeting of the Fox River Valley Traffic Club at Appleton, Wisconsin. Mr. Becker discussed the opportunities in traffic work and specifically stressed the full value of traffic organizations providing for a full interchange of ideas and problems.

Packaging Institute To Meet October 12

The Packaging Institute has recently announced that its initial annual meeting will be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, on October 12 and 13. The Institute also announced that it has added a new division for packaging supplies to provide a greater service and to specifically aid machinery manufacturers and suppliers of integral parts of packages. The Packaging Supplies division will study standardization, methods of packaging and attempt to coordinate efforts to improve production methods. Its addition gives the Institute three major divisions, the other two covering Packaging Production and Packaging Machinery.

Northwest Lines Stocked by Thomas & Tucker

Timberland English Finish, Timberland Super and Timberland Eggshell, all manufactured by the Northwest Paper Company, have been recently added to the stock of Parker Thomas and Tucker, well known Chicago jobbing house. Full lines of each of the three are now stocked.

Paper Trade Supports Courtesy-Safety Week

Through the Chicago "Keep Chicago Safe" Committee, industrial and commercial organizations in this city are planning full sponsorship of the second annual "Courtesy Week" and have been assured the support of all industries including the various fleets operated by the local paper trade. The slogan for this year's "week" running from August 27 to September 2, will be "Courtesy Saves Lives" and window stickers, displays and full newspaper and radio publicity will feature the week.

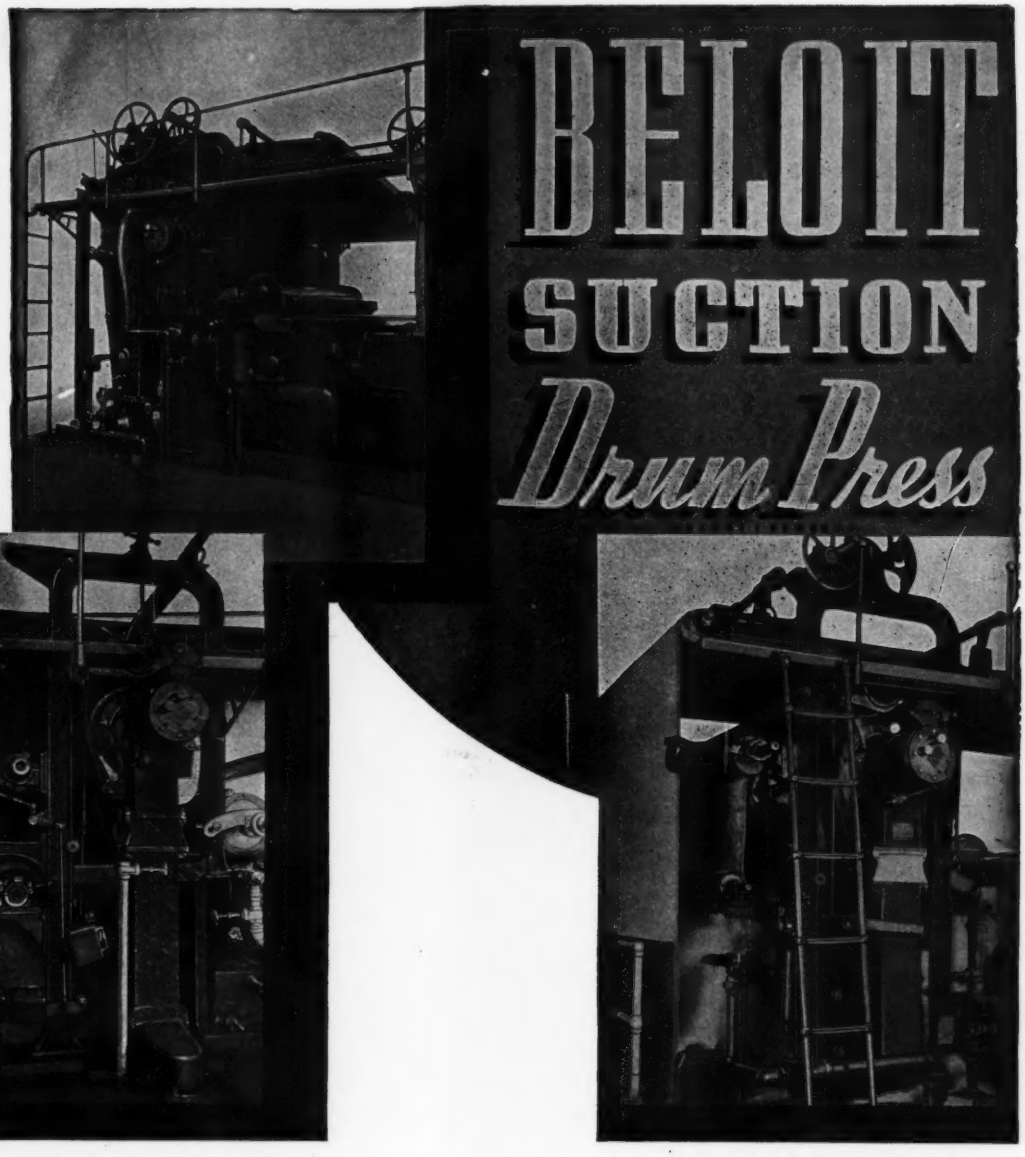
Zellerbach Publication Attracts Interest

The current issue of the *Informant,* published by the Zellerbach Paper Company, carries an unusual amount of valuable information for the trade including the usefulness of "news value", a glossary for allied trades on paper trade terms and some "Interesting Facts about Paper" which add materially to the readability of the newsy house organ.

Four-Month Strike Ends

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14, 1939—The four-month strike at the United States Corrugated Fibre Box Company here was ended July 1 with the signing of a labor agreement with the CIO. Rush Gibbs, manager of the plant, who signed the agreement, asserted that all employes would return to work July 5.



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An absolute necessity on every board machine

Superior to all other methods of water removal on wet felts. • There must be a reason for over thirty of these rolls.

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Financial News of Pulp and Paper Industry

Container Corp. Nets $32,249 In First Half of Year — Blake & Higgins Co. File Bankruptcy — Soundview Pulp Reports Six Months Profits of $132,382 — Hummel - Ross Earns $48,470 To June 30 — Other News.

New York Stock Exchange

High, Low and Last for the Week Ending July 19, 1939

	High	Low	Last
A. P. W.	2¼	2¼	2¼
Armstrong Cork Co.	42⅞	38	42⅜
Celotex Corp.	13¼	11¼	12⅜
Celotex Corp., pf.	67	66	66¾
Certain-Teed Products Corp.	8¼	7½	7⅞
Certain-Teed Products Corp., Pf.	32	28⅛	30
Champion Paper & Fibre Co.	21	19	20½
Champion Paper & Fibre Co., pf.	100¼	100	100
Congoleum-Nairn Co.	26	23⅝	26
Container Corp. of America	11⅝	10¼	11¼
Continental-Diamond Fibre Co.	7¼	6⅝	7⅛
Crown-Zellerbach Co.	10¾	9⅛	10½
Crown-Zellerbach Co., pf.	80¾	78	80¾
Flintkote Co.	22½	20½	21½
Robert Gair	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Robert Gair, pf.	8¾	8	8¾
International Paper & Power	9⅝	8¼	9¼
International Paper & Power, pf.	35¾	31¾	34½
Johns-Manville Corp.	80½	71½	79½
Johns-Manville Corp., pf.	129½	129½	129½
Kimberly Clark Corp.	28	26	28
MacAndrews & Forbes	33	31	33
Masonite Corp.	43	39½	42½
Mead Corp.	9	7¼	8¼
Mead Corp., pf.	56	56	56
Paraffine Companies, Inc.	48½	47	48½
Ruberoid Co.	23½	21	23
Scott Paper Co.	51¼	50¼	50¼
Scott Paper Co., pf.	116¼	114	114
Sutherland Paper Co.	26½	25¾	26½
Union Bag & Paper Corp.	8¾	8	8½
United Paperboard Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼
U. S. Gypsum Co.	96½	84½	94
U. S. Gypsum Co., pf.	176	176	176

New York Curb Exchange

High, Low and Last for the Week Ending July 19, 1939

	High	Low	Last
American Box Board Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
Brown Co., pf.	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
Great Northern Paper	36½	35½	35½
St. Regis Paper Co.	2⅛	1⅞	2
St. Regis Paper Co., pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾
Taggart Corp.	3¼	2⅞	3¼

Container Corp. Nets $32,249 in First Half

Net earnings of Container Corporation of America in the first half of this year amounted to $32,249, equal to 4 cents a share on 781,253 shares outstanding, Walter P. Paepcke, president, announced here today. These results compare with a net loss of $120,251 in the coresponding period of 1938. The gain in the dollar volume of shipments was 20 per cent over that of the first six months of 1938.

Earnings in the second quarter of this year were $8,049, equivalent to 1 cent a share. In the first quarter, earnings amounted to $24,199, or 3 cents a share. Financial results of the corporation for the quarter, six months and 12 months, as compared with the same periods last year, were:

	1938	Per Share	1939	Per Share
2nd Quarter	*67,052	*.08	8,049	.01
Six Months	*120,251	*.15	32,249	.04
12 Months	344,559	.45	181,970	.23

* Indicates loss.

In each case the results are after provision for all charges, including interest, depreciation, year-end adjustments and Federal income taxes.

There was a reduction in working capital of $162,848 compared with December 31; this was more than accounted for by the transfer to current liabilities of $430,000 for back federal and state income taxes in dispute, which will probably become payable within the next 60 days.

During the first six months of this year, funded debt was reduced $257,500. Approximately $275,000 was added in capital improvements during the same period. Cash as of June 30 amounted to $1,139,000; current assets were $5,817,800; total current liabilities $1,615,200, leaving net working capital of $4,202,600.

Blake & Higgins File in Bankruptcy

Through its president, L. J. Robertson, the Blake & Higgins Company, Inc., which operates a paper mill at Bellows Falls, Vt., filed bankruptcy papers in Federal court early this month. Liabilities totaling $119,688.70 and assets amounting to $127,056.58 were listed.

The liabilities were classified as follows: Taxes, real and personal estate for the years 1934-38, $8841.57, secured claims $79,920.57; and unsecured debts totaling $30,926.62.

The Bellows Falls Trust company holds secured notes with interest amounting to $45,196.39; also notes with interest totaling $17,387.06 are owned by the Emily I. Blake estate of Bellows Falls and Margaret Hadley of Bellows Falls.

There are 52 creditors holding unsecured claims. The largest of these accounts was a series of notes held by the Bellows Falls Trust company for a total of $11,283.08. Other creditors include the Green Mountain Power corporation $2691.81 and Price & Pierce company of New York $7161.97. The assets of the corporation were listed as follows: A paper mill and machinery, $167,352.56; new machinery, $980; buildings, $63,173.46; dam and penstock, $17,478.63; tenement house, $2000, a total of $251,484.65, less depreciation of $145,236.06 for a net of $106,248.50, plus real estate in Westminster, $17,607.75; stock in trade $2994.25; and other assets $22.51, for a net total of $127,056.58.

Soundview Nets $132,382

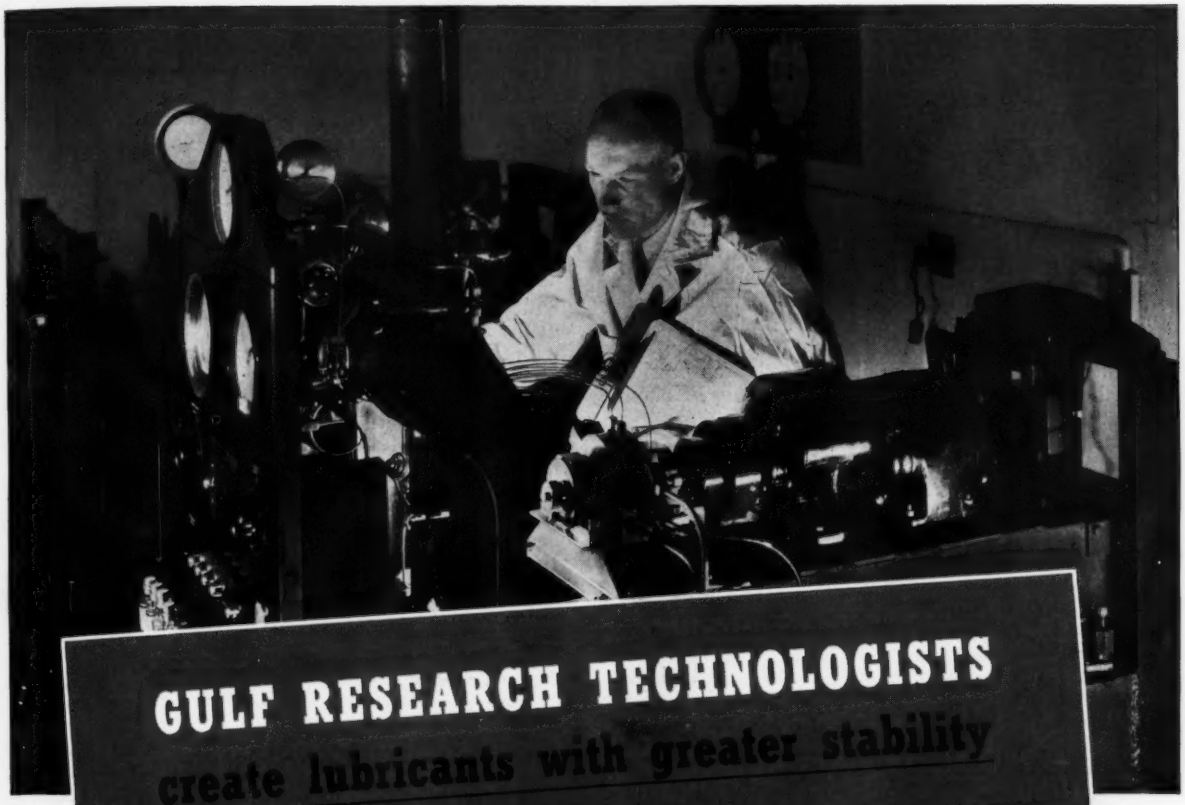
The Soundview Pulp Company and subsidiaries for the six months to June 30 reported a net income of $132,382, equal to 14 cents each on common shares outstanding, against $307,972, or 50 cents a share last year. June quarter net was $77,997, or 9 cents a share, compared with $54,385, or 5 cents a share, in preceding quarter and $110,764, or 16 cents a share, in June quarter a year ago.

Hummel-Ross Earns $48,470

The Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation for the six months to June 30 reported a profit before federal and state income taxes, $48,470. In same period in 1938 net profit was $49,418 after federal and state income taxes.

Mosinee Report $212,229 Loss

The Mosinee Paper Mills Company, including Bay West Paper Company reported for the year to May 31 a net loss of $212,229, contrasted with net income in preceding year of $42,638.



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Then pay particular attention to their lubrication. Make sure their moving parts are protected with lubricants which provide an *extra margin of operating safety.*

You can get that kind of protection by standardizing on Gulf's higher quality lubricants! For they have undergone special laboratory tests which have proved their endurance and resistance to decomposition when subjected to far more severe operating conditions than are encountered in your equipment.

Working closely with machinery builders, Gulf research men have developed modern types of lubricants which are helping plant operators meet today's demands for higher standards of efficiency. By reducing friction and wear to an absolute minimum, these better lubricants help you save money on maintenance and power, improve both quality and quantity of production and lengthen the life of your fine precision machines.

If you want the kind of lubrication that costs you least in the long run, ask a Gulf engineer to make a careful check of your equipment and recommend the proper application of oils and greases exactly suited to each moving part. This service is offered to every industrial, marine and utility operator from Maine to Texas. These better oils and greases are quickly available to you through more than 1100 Gulf warehouses located at principal distributing points . . . Gulf Oil Corporation — Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF FUEL AND FURNACE OILS

Obituary

George Harley Wood

George Harley Wood, 68, president of the River Raisin Paper Company since its organization in 1910, and prominent in the paper industry, died July 9 at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, where he had gone for a check on his health. Mr. Wood had suffered a stomach ailment for more than a year and became seriously ill a week prior to his death.

Born in Indianapolis, Ind., Mr. Wood was educated in the public schools there and entered his father's paper mill in 1888 when 17 years old. His father, the late George Phillip Wood, was president of the Kokomo Paper and Pulp Company, Kokomo, Ind.

In 1892, Mr. Wood leased the Howard Paper Company from the receiver and operated it in partnership with the late I. N. Miller, under the name of Miller & Wood. A year later, the Indiana Fibre Board Company was purchased and operated until 1900, when the business was consolidated with the Knerr Paper Company, Dayton, Ohio. At that time Mr. Miller retired and Mr. Wood continued as vice-president and general manager of both the Dayton and Kokomo plants.

The business ability of Mr. Wood brought him in contact with the late E. C. Rauch, president of the Consolidated Paper Company, who induced Mr. Wood to take a stock interest in the Boehme & Rauch Company, forerunner of the Consolidated Paper Company. In 1906, Mr. Wood sold his interest in the Knerr Paper Company and went to Monroe, Mich., to serve as director of the Boehme & Rauch Company and superintendent of the paper mill division. In the following years Mr. Wood and Mr. Rauch were prominent in the development of the two companies.

The River Raisin Paper Company was organized in 1910 by a group of five men including Mr. Wood, who became vice president and general manager, J. Frank Gray, F. P. Walter, D. C. Jenkins and A. W. Stitt. Mr. Gray is now the only survivor of the company's founders.

Mr. Wood introduced many innovations in the paper making industry and his Monroe plant was the first built exclusively for the manufacture of fibre shipping containers. The company was the first to build and operate a silicate mill in connection with its paper container manufacturing. Mr. Wood's business acumen took him into the south in the furtherance of his paper activities. Since 1918 his efforts have been confined to the Monroe plant and branch units have been placed in operation in Cleveland, Ohio and in Washington, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wood was a member of the Detroit Consistory and a Knight Templar. He is survived by his wife, a son, Charles, vice-president of the River Raisin Paper Company, two sisters and a brother.

The active pallbearers for Mr. Wood, all department heads of the company, were Edward C. Hollingsworth, Charles F. Curson, Ralph Kiefer, Harry L. Lamb, Arthur J. Goetz and Harry R. McGovern.

Alexander MacLaren

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., July 17, 1939—The death occurred at Buckingham, Que., yesterday, at the age of 79, of Alexander MacLaren, vice-president of the James MacLaren Company, Limited, pulp and paper manufacturers, of Buckingham, and of the MacLaren-Quebec Power Company.

Mr. MacLaren had been a prominent industrialist for many years, and was one of the leading pioneers of the timber, water-power, and pulp and paper industries in the valley of the Pierre river.

A native of Wakefield, Que., he received his education at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in science.

During earlier years of his association in business with his father who was founder and first president of the Bank of Ottawa, Mr. MacLaren was connected with the Canada Lumber Company at Carleton Place, Ont.

When his father died, he became president of the James MacLaren Company. Later he passed on the presidency to his brother, Albert, but continued to hold the office of vice-president.

For the past number of years, Mr. MacLaren had not been taking an active part in his widespread business interests, and devoted most of his time to his Buckingham farm where many noted horses and cattle were bred.

His famous Shorthorns appeared in prize rings of many cattle shows in Canada and the United States. His high-class trotting horses won many events. He was a member of the National Trotting Association of the United States.

William E. Genung

William E. Genung, for the past 15 years a member of the mechanical goods division, The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, died in St. Thomas hospital there July 11 of pneumonia following a brief illness.

He was born in Madison, Ohio, February 4, 1900, was educated in the public schools there and was graduated from Ohio State University in 1924 with a degree in mechanical engineering, joining Goodrich the same year.

After training in mechanical goods production department, he was transferred to paper industry sales division as a sales engineer.

He is survived by his mother, his wife and two sons. Burial was in Akron.

Jacob Seibert

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17, 1939—Jacob Seibert, long and favorably known as a veteran in the paper industry, died at the Billings Hospital, Chicago, on July 10 after an illness of considerable duration. The funeral was held July 13 and was widely attended by representatives of the paper industry. Mr. Seibert, who was 57 years old at the time of his death, entered the paper trade at the age of 14 and spent his entire business career in the industry. He is survived by Mrs. Seibert and one daughter.

Francis H. Stevans

Francis H. Stevans, 66, well known paper maker and for 35 years connected with the Milo Paper Mills, Penn Yan, N. Y., died July 9 in the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital after a long illness.

A native of Penn Yan, Mr. Stevans had worked

in paper mills in northern New York, Connecticut and Nova Scotia. He had been in charge of paper making for John F. Andrews & Company, and the National Manufacturing Corporation, which is now operating the Milo Paper Mills on the Lake Keuka outlet.

Surviving are his widow, a son Arthur and two daughters, all of Penn Yan, and 11 grandchildren.

The funeral service was held in St. Michael's Church and burial was in St. Michael's Cemetery.

G. Adolph Manz

G. Adolph Manz, 80, president of the J. & F. B. Garrett Company, general paper merchants, Syracuse, N. Y., died suddenly July 8 at his home, 1677 James street.

Born in Syracuse, Mr. Manz was educated there and first became associated with the Garrett company 68 years ago. He was a 32nd degree Mason and was active in the Democratic party and served as the first comptroller of the city, from 1900 to 1901.

Surviving are his widow, a daughter, three brothers and two sisters. The funeral service was private and burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

E. Stuart Rains

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17, 1939—E. Stuart Rains, for 22 years associated with the wholesale paper firm of S. Walter, Inc., 144 North Fifth street, died suddenly on Sunday last. He was stricken with a brain hemorrhage on the street on Thursday and was taken to University Hospital but never regained consciousness.

Mr. Rains resided at The Warwick. He was a nephew of Leon L. Rains, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission, and was a member of the Rising Star Lodge of Masons, and also Philmont Country Club.

His mother, Mrs. Carrie Rains, and a sister, Mrs. Elaine Greenbaum, flew from Los Angeles on Friday and were at his bedside.

Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and burial will be in Adath Jeshurun Cemetery.

N.A.W.M.D. Fall Convention

An announcement just issued from the executive offices of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., Times Building, New York, is to the effect that the association will hold its fall convention at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md., on October 15-17 and that an exceptionally attractive program both from the standpoint of convention sessions and convention entertainment is being worked out by a Baltimore committee, headed by a former president of the association, Joseph Schapiro.

Detailed plans covering the 3-day convention will be made public at a later date but it is known that the committee plans to make the entertainment features unusually attractive.

NEWSPRINT FIRMS INDICTED

(Continued from page 17)

William Barclay, of Vancouver, B. C., manager of the Powell River Sales Company of Vancouver.

Robin Bell-Irving, of Vancouver, vice president of the Powell River company.

Sheldon D. Brooks, of Vancouver, president of the Powell River company.

Harold S. Foley, of Vancouver, executive vice president of the Powell River company.

The investigation leading to the indictments was directed by Fowler Hamilton, special Government investigator sent to the West coast from Washington, D. C.

Hamilton declared that various newspaper executives had contributed important testimony before the grand jury. He said that copies of the indictments would be served upon all defendants within a few days, and that all would be released on their own recognizance.

June Newsprint Statistics

Production of newsprint in Canada during June 1939 amounted to 240,545 tons and shipments to 232,261 tons according to the News Print Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 80,562 tons and shipments 84,628 tons, making a total United States and Canadian news print production of 321,107 tons and shipments of 316,889 tons. During June, 22,937 tons of news print were made in Newfoundland, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 344,044 tons. Total production in June 1938 was 287,265 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 81,193 tons more in the first six months of 1939 than in the first six months of 1938, which was an increase of six and four tenths per cent. The output in the United States was 77,934 tons or nineteen and eight tenths per cent more than in the first six months of 1938, in Newfoundland 6,262 tons or four and seven tenths per cent more, making a total increase of 165,389 tons, or nine and three tenths per cent.

Stocks of news print paper at the end of June were 196,164 tons at Canadian mills and 17,428 tons at United States mills, making a combined total of 213,592 tons compared with 209,374 tons on May 31, 1939.

Paper Production Increases for May

Production of paper and paperboard in the United States showed an increase of approximately 13 per cent in May over the production in April, the Forest Products Division of the Department of Commerce announced today.

Total output of paper and paperboard in May amounted to about 1,238,700 tons, bringing the total production of these products for the first five months of this year to 5,499,350 tons, an increase of 23 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

Paperboard production constituted about 48 per cent of the total output for the five months; wrapping paper accounted for 17 per cent, and book paper made up 11 per cent of the aggregate.

Newsprint, writing and tissue paper constituted a substantial proportion of the remainder of the combined paper and paperboard production.

Government Paper Bids and Awards

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1939—R. P. Andrews Paper Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing the Government Printing Office with 40,000 pounds of supercalendered book paper in 28½ inch rolls at 3.93 cents. Mudge Paper Company will furnish 2,000 sheets of 24 x 36 Quaker drab cloth lined cover paper at $146.56 per M sheets. Bids for both of these items were received on June 28.

The National Pulp and Paper Company will furnish 300,000 pounds of newsprint paper in 48 inch rolls at 2.425 cents and Cauthorne Paper Company will furnish 1,000 pounds of red stereotype molding paper in 24 inch rolls at 13.66 cents. Bids for these items were received on June 21.

The Mudge Paper Company will furnish 10,000 sheets of 22 x 28 gray photo mount board at $35 per M sheets and Stanford Paper Company will furnish 9,696 pounds of 50 per cent rag, 35 x 45 buff ledger paper at 9.13 cents. Bids for these items were received on June 19.

The Graham Paper Company will furnish 5,200 pounds (25,000 sheets) of 26½ x 41 emerald green coated cover paper at 7.14 cents, bids for which were received on June 16.

The Cauthorne Paper Company will furnish 500 pounds of 19 x 24 facing stereo tissue paper at 68 cents, bids for which were received on June 14.

The Whitaker Paper Company will furnish 5,000 pounds (42,000 sheets) of No. 1, 24 x 36 kraft paper at 5.03 cents bids for which were received on June 12.

The Old Dominion Paper Company will furnish 2,000 pounds of No. 40, salmon sulphite writing paper in 17 inch rolls at 5.67 cents, bids for which were received on June 5.

The Printing Office received the following bids for 102,600 sheets of 19½ x 26½ buff gummed paper; Mudge Paper Company, $7.09 per M sheets; Nashuan Gummed & Coated Paper Company, $10.00 less 2 per cent; Marquette Paper Company, $8.60; Walker, Goulard Plehn Company, $9.77 less 2 per cent; Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, $9.49; Whitaker Paper Company, $6.935; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, $8.46; Barton, Duer & Koch Paper Company, $8.75 and $8.60; Virginia Paper Company, $7.20.

For 8,000 sheets of 100 per cent rag, writing mourning paper; Garrett Buchanan Company, $11.00 per M sheets; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, $12.00 and Whitaker Paper Company, $9.38.

For 5,000 pounds of 24 x 36 oiled manila tympan paper; Link Paper Company, 7/4 cents; Cromwell Paper Company, 7.75 cents; R. P. Andrews Paper Company, 7 cents; Old Dominion Paper Company, 7.97 cents; Barton, Duer & Koch Paper Company, 7.85 cents; and Mathers-Lamm Paper Company, 7.5 cents.

J. L. Murray Leaves Everett Paper Co.

J. L. Murray, sales manager of the Everett Pulp and Paper Company, Everett, Wash. with headquarters in the Welch Building, 244 California street, San Francisco, has tendered his resignation to be effective immediately. The company advises that for the present and until otherwise advised, R. A. Gates will have charge of main mill sales in the San Francisco territory and J. E. Horton will look after the sales for the stationery department.

More Information for Employees

Better company relations with the public and within the company usually result when employees are reliably and regularly informed concerning their company's general plans, policies and problems. This seems to be the conclusion reached by many of the 160 companies whose methods are described in a new report "More Information for Employees Regarding Their Company" just issued by the Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

A significant fact disclosed by this study is the increasing attention being given to finding out what employees want to know about their company before starting a program of education. The questionnaire technique, found to be extremely helpful, is discussed and the actual results of one typical questionnaire are given.

An analysis of the contents of various media used to reach employees is given in a summary table. This shows more than 100 different subjects and answers to the question "What are companies telling their employees."

A considerable portion of the report is taken up with descriptions of various types of media used for informing employees, the extent of their use, their relative merits and the conditions under which each seems best suited. To offer a typical picture, the complete employee-information programs of three companies are outlined.

Copies of this report are available from the Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, One Madison avenue, New York.

Buys Paper Under Walsh-Healey Act

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1939—During the week ended July 8, the Government purchased $543,555.56 worth of paper and allied products under the Walsh-Healey Act as follows: Internal Revenue paper for the Treasury Department from the Aetna Paper Company, Dayton, Ohio, $245,363.30 (1); postage stamp paper for the Treasury Department from The Champion Coated Paper Company, Hamilton, Ohio, $105,110.00 (1); toilet paper for the Navy Department from R. P. Andrews Paper Company, Washington, D. C., $21,067.20; toilet paper for the Navy Department from Rushmore Paper Mills, Inc., Bronx, N. Y., $19,316.00; roll wiping paper for the Treasury Department from Paper Corporation of U. S., New York City, $142,675.06 (1) and printing and binding material for the Government Printing Office from Cauthorne Paper Company, Inc., Richmond, Va., $10,024.00 (1).

[1] Indefinite contract other than General Schedule. Purchases to be made if and when needed.

History of Paper Merchandising

Under the title of "The History of Paper Merchandising in New York City" and the authorship of Blaine S. Britton, the Howard Publishing Company, 111 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill., has published an 80-page book of historical facts of long established wholesale paper houses in Manhattan. The book is printed on Champion Satin Refold Enamel, the cover of Strathmore Beau Brilliant, with presentation slip of Eye Comfort Atlantic Ledger, made by the Eastern Corporation. The price is $1.

Paper Knowledge for Authors

The average United States citizen consumes nearly double his weight in paper annually. In 1937 the per capita consumption was 241 pounds. Water and milk are the only two other commodities of which the per capita consumption in our country exceeds this amount. Nearly one half of this paper goes into printed matter, the balance is used for wrapping, packaging, and miscellaneous paper products. Not only the author, but the average citizen is vitally dependent upon paper.

Paper as the vehicle of the recorded word is of particular interest to most of us. The legibility, durability and permanence of all writing and printing depends upon the paper employed. The selection of suitable paper for any given purpose is consequently important.

The public having very little correct information as to the exact nature of paper fail to notice or to protest against the use of unsuitable paper in the books they buy. Alarmed by the deterioration of many important publications, the Library Association of London appointed an expert committee to investigate the causes and make recommendations.

Their general conclusions, published in 1930, were that "the mere existence of knowledge of what should be done is not enough, and that no improvement will be effected unless some single body takes upon itself the task of forming an active as well as an enlightened body of public opinion."

One step in this direction will be taken when on Monday, July 31st., Mr. William Bond Wheelwright gives his talk at 4 P. M. in the Harvard Union entitled, "What an Author Should Know About Paper." Mr. Wheelwright, a former printer and also papermaker, is editor of *Paper and Printing Digest*, author of *Printing Papers* published by the University of Chicago Press, and for twenty-five years has been a frequent contributor on similar topics in the trade press. He is a Harvard graduate, class of 1901 and is enrolled for the fourth consecutive year in the Harvard Summer School.

Bagley & Sewall Elect Directors

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 17, 1939—A meeting of the Bagley & Sewall Company was held this week at which new directors for the year were chosen. The company has now been formally taken over by Abe Cooper, prominent business man. The new board of directors will consist of Harry C. Kinne, Abe Cooper, Harry Markowitz, Clarence E. Kinne and William Weltman, of Syracuse. The new directors have elected Clarence E. Kinne, president, and Harry C. Kinne, vice president. The old board of directors was made up of Clarence E. Kinne, J. R. Stebbins, Mr. Cooper and Harry Markowitz. Announcement is also made that Harry C. Kinne, newly elected vice president, will retire from public life when his present term as Councilman expires in December. Pressure of business duties is given as his reason for retiring from office at the end of the year.

Wyoming Damaged by Fire

Fire which visited the plant of the Wyoming Paper Company at Northumberland July 4 did damage estimated at $10,000.

To Hold Paper Exhibit in Chicago

The National Paper Trade Association will hold its fall convention at Chicago, September 18-20. The following announcement regarding the exhibit which is to be held in connection with the convention has just been sent out by Arthur H. Chamberlain, secretary of the association:

"Your attention is again directed to the opportunity for contacting merchant distributors and displaying products handled by the Wrapping Paper trade afforded by the Exhibits which have become a regular feature of our Association Conventions. A favorable presentation to merchants from all over the country is thus made possible at minimum expense.

"The all important subject of selling and sales promotion will be the main theme of our Convention this fall. This will have a special appeal for large attendance and will be particularly appropriate from the Exhibitors' point of view. We are fortunate that the affair will still be under the direction of the same able and experienced committee: R. W. Miller, Chairman, The Central Ohio Paper Company, Columbus, Ohio; C. E. Roach, Capital City Paper Company, Springfield, Ill.; J. S. Addison, Service Paper Company, Racine, Wis.; H. A. Hartinger, Anchor Paper Company, St. Paul, Minn.

"The exhibit will be held as usual on the Exhibit Floors of the Stevens Hotel which have proved so well adapted to our requirements."

May Pulp Production at High Level

Wood pulp production in the United States during May totaled 619,821 tons and exceeded the April production by about 12 per cent, according to a preliminary report of the Forest Products Division, Department of Commerce.

Compared with previous years, wood pulp production in May was 27 per cent higher than for May 1938; two per cent higher than in May, 1937; and 21 per cent higher than in 1936.

Wood pulp production for the first five months of this year amounted to about 2,885,455 tons, or 26 per cent higher than the production for the same five months a year ago, and 2 per cent in excess of the production in the similar period in 1937.

About 41 per cent of the wood pulp produced for the first quarter of this year was sulphate wood pulp; 28 per cent sulphite; and 25 per cent groundwood. Imports of wood pulp for the first five months of this year amounted to 663,622 tons.

Book Paper Hearing Continued

According to a press report from Duluth, Minn., dated July 11, the government last week continued its attempt to link the Book Paper Manufacturers' association with a conspiracy to violate the fair trades practices of the federal trade commission act and to control the book paper prices in this country at a hearing held in the federal building.

The next hearing was scheduled to open in Portland, Ore., on July 17. Charles F. Diggs, examiner for the federal trade commission, is hearing the case.

Officials of the Northwest Paper Company of Cloquet, which is a member of the Book Paper Manufacturers' association, have been offering testimony for the last two days on their operations in this field.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Financing and Operation of Pulp and Paper Mills

General Construction News

Los Angeles, Cal.—Fibreboard Products, Inc., 4444 Pacific boulevard, Vernon, Los Angeles, manufacturer of box board, container board and kindred products, has approved plans for one-story addition, 72 x 122 feet, for which superstructure will begin at once. General contract for erection has been let to MacIsaac & Menke, 6624 Stanford street, Los Angeles. Cost reported at close to $40,000, including equipment. Main offices of company are in the Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Pasadena, Tex.—The Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Hamilton, Ohio, has engaged the H. K. Ferguson company, Hanna Building, Cleveland, Ohio, engineer and contractor, to prepare plans for proposed new addition to mill of its Houston Division at Pasadena, given over to production of sulphate pulp. Expansion will consist of several large one and multi-story units, located on a 160-acre tract of land, adjoining present mill, to be equipped for finished paper production, including book and coated stocks, as well as bond and kindred papers. It is proposed to begin work in next 30 to 60 days, and have structures ready for service in the spring of 1940. Entire project is estimated to cost about $3,000,000, with equipment, and company is arranging for financing to provide for project, to be approved at a meeting of stockholders on August 8.

Newport, Del.—The Lincoln Fibre and Specialty Company, Newport, manufacturer of fiber tubing, discs and kindred products, is considering early rebuilding of portion of mill recently destroyed by fire. Loss estimated close to $50,000, including equipment. Reconstruction will approximate a like amount. John D. Taylor is head.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Kieckhefer Container Company, 1715 West Canal street, Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturer of corrugated boxes and containers, has work advancing rapidly on new mill on South Eighteenth street, near Dewey street, and will proceed with roofing of structure at early date. Contracts are being awarded for steel sash, overhead doors, metal skylights and other fixtures. As previously noted in these columns, plant will consist of a main one-story manufacturing unit, 120 x 240 feet, with adjoining one-story structure, 80 x 360 feet, for storage and distribution. A boiler house, 40 x 40 feet, and office building, 40 x 45 feet, are well towards completion. A list of machinery to be installed has been arranged. New mill will total about 70,000 square feet of floor space and is reported to cost approximately $150,000, with equipment. The Hamann Construction Company, North Eighth and Reed streets, Manitowoc, is general contractor.

New York, N. Y.—The Miller Paper Company, 80 Wooster street, commercial paper products, has leased an additional floor in building at location noted, and will occupy for expansion.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The American Container Company has disposed of its one and two-story plant, on site 200 x 200 feet, at Shunk and Swanson streets, totaling about 40,000 square feet of floor space, heretofore used for production of paper boxes and containers, to the French-Wolf Paint Products Corporation, 1700 Walnut street, which will use for its business.

New York, N. Y.—The National Gypsum Company, 190 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of wall board and allied products, has approved plans for initial building in expansion and improvement program at branch plant at East 148th. to 150th street and East River, New York, previously referred to in these columns. It will be one-story, used for storage and distribution, estimated to cost close to $150,000, including equipment. Erection will be carried out by day labor and will be placed under way at once. Other structures are scheduled for erection at a later date. D. F. Hunt, first noted address, is chief engineer for company.

Hoboken, N. J.—Fire recently damaged a portion of mill of the Hudson Fiber Mills and Sisal Products Company, 1100 Jefferson street. An official estimate of loss has not been announced. The damage will be replaced.

North Holston, Va.—The National Gypsum Company, 190 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., has concluded negotiations for lease of the gypsum products plant of the Mathieson Alkali Company at North Holston, including mining properties in immediate vicinity, and will operate as a branch mill for the manufacture of wall board and allied products, to which the plant has previously been devoted. Company will take possession at early date and will make certain improvements in the property. The Mathieson company has announced intentions of withdrawing from the wall board, plaster board and other gypsum products field.

Toronto, Ont.—The Acme Paper Box Company, Ltd., 150 Wellington street, manufacturer of paper boxes and containers, paper bags, etc., has work under way on new addition to plant at 358 Carlaw avenue, to be two-story, L-shaped, 228 x 264 feet. New unit will be equipped for production of a line of paper and paper board specialties, with output to be used in the converting plant. Installation will in-

clude paper-making equipment, with six beaters, jordan units and auxiliary machinery, to provide for initial output of about 35 tons of finished paper and board stocks per day. Company also has approved plans for new steam power house for service at mill. Entire project will cost close to $250,000, including equipment.

Gatineau, Que.—The Masonite Co. of Canada, Ltd., has been chartered as a Canadian subsidiary of the Masonite Corporation, Laurel, Miss., to operate a branch mill at Gatineau for the manufacture of patented pulp board products, similar to those produced by parent company at Laurel mill. The new organization has taken over mill property at Gatineau and plans immediate operations. S. L. deCarteret, vice-president of the Canadian International Paper Company, Montreal, Que., with mill at Gatineau, will be vice-president of the new organization; and R. G. Wallace, vice-president of the Masonite Corporation, Laurel, similarly will be vice-president of the subsidiary company.

North Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Rayon Silks, Ltd., recently chartered with capital of $500,000, has arranged for purchase of tract of about 30 acres of land at North Vancouver, as site for new cellulose rayon mill. It will consist of several one and multi-story units, with power house, machine shop, pumping station and other mechanical departments, and is estimated to cost in excess of $2,000,000 with machinery. Plant will have facilities for employment of about 1000 operatives. It is expected to begin work late in present year or early in 1940. Company will secure its wood pulp requirements from the British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., with mills at Port Alice and Woodfibre, B. C.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Rayonier, Inc., operating sulphite pulp mills at Hoquiam, Shelton and Tacoma, Wash., has developed a new pulp for use in the manufacture of cellophane materials, and will carry out increased production at mills. Company also has perfected a wood pulp to be used instead of cotton linters in the acetate process for rayon manufacture, and similarly is developing enlarged output in this line.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Kraft Company, Ltd., 510 Hastings street West, Vancouver, manufacturer of kraft paper products, is reported planning new addition to mill at Port Melon, comprising a one- and multi-story unit, estimated to cost close to $150,000, with equipment. Proposed to carry out work in fall .

Cumberland, England—The Cumberland Paper Company, London, England, manufacturer of paper towels and napkins, paper board specialties, etc., has recently acquired a large section of the former Cleator Mill at Cumberland, and will occupy at once for general expansion in paper-converting mill. Machinery will be installed for the production of new specialties, in addition to general products of company.

E. D. Bement Leaves Carter, Rice & Co.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10, 1939—It is learned that E. D. Bement since June 30 is no longer associated with Carter, Rice & Co., Corporation. For many years he was vice-president of the Chas. A. Esty Paper Company and more recently served as a director of Carter, Rice & Co., Corporation.

FINLAND SUOMI

REPRESENTATIVES IN U. S. A. AND MEXICO
OF THE
FINNISH CELLULOSE ASSOCIATION
HELSINGFORS, FINLAND

FINNISH WOOD PULP UNION
HELSINGFORS, FINLAND

PULP SALES CORPORATION
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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EDITOR

Ronald G. Macdonald
Editor Technical Section

Lynne M. Lamm
Washington Correspondent

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COMING EVENTS IN PAPER INDUSTRY

TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, Fall Meeting, Syracuse Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., September 12-14.

NEW ENGLAND SECTION. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry—Third Friday of each month at the Roger Smith Hotel, Holyoke, Mass.

DELAWARE VALLEY SECTION. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry—Second Friday of each month at the Engineers Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAKE STATES SECTION. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry—Second Tuesday of each month at the Conway Hotel, Appleton, Wis.

KALAMAZOO VALLEY SECTION. Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry—First Thursday of each month at the Park, American Hotel, Kalamazoo, Mich.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, PAPER AND PULP SECTION, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J. October 16-20.

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT

Much confusion in the minds of many business men at the state of industry and trade today is apparently due to conflicting forces which either do not seem to be sufficiently practical, coordinated or constructively employed to achieve permanent recovery and prosperity. Business has become vastly more complicated since the beginning of the depression in 1929.

This complexity to a large extent may be attributed to the increased activity of the Federal Government in fields not formerly considered governmental, to the confused situation in international relations and trade, and to the theory that private enterprise can no longer be depended upon to continue the progress which it has contributed much, if any farther. The idea that industry is slowing down has been frequently referred to as the foundation of the New Deal theory that, as private enterprise can no longer carry the country to prosperity, the Government must supply the lack of driving power and direct progress through Government planning.

The cause of the decline in industrial expansion has been attributed to the effect of the New Deal by critics opposed to many of the fantastic theories of the Roosevelt Administration. The slow decline in the growth of population has also been cited as a possible cause, though no satisfactory explanation has been given to account for the more rapid decline in industry. The sharp decrease in foreign trade seems to be a contributory factor and the effect of the decline in the productivity of national resources may likely be yet another factor. It is difficult to determine the precise cause of the slowing down in industrial progress because of the many complexities necessarily involved.

But, the effect of Government upon business is reasonably clear to most observers. In the opinion of Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, the capital gains and profits levies were the principal factors in the slump of 1937. The lack of a sound fiscal policy and the inability of the Administration to keep expenditures within reasonable limits of income, is not only one direct cause of unnecessarily high taxes today but it has and continues to frighten capital away from productive investment. The repeal of the undistributed profits tax and changes in the capital gains levy have aided business immeasurably, though Government "spending for prosperity" continues in a greater amount than ever before. The inequitable Labor Relations Act and its administration has been a great hardship to industry and still continues to cause strikes and heavy losses to both management and labor. Although the Wages and Hours Act is yet in swaddling clothes its restrictive effects has already been severely felt in some industries. The answer to the query of why industry and trade is slowing down may, therefore, in large part be attributed to the New Deal. Too much government activity in fields which politicians have yet to demonstrate competence, continues to prevent the normal expansion of industry and trade today.

In an address delivered before the National Industrial Conference Board at its last annual meeting in New York, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee said no one has the right to shut the door of opportunity. "Effective employment for the masses," the Senator said, "is to be found only in productive enterprises, so that the primary problem before business and government is to develop the interrelation by which government may stimulate business to provide the jobs which both business and government need to maintain themselves."

Asserting that government control should not be confused with regulation, without which Senator O'Mahoney said "a sensible program for the reconstruction of free, independent business enterprise will be based primarily upon the recognition of the fact that men have rights which rise superior to all forms of organization which they create and that it is essential for government to make effective such regulation as is necessary to maintain economic freedom".

The program outlined by Senator O'Mahoney contained the following principles: "(1) Commerce and industry must be free from arbitrary restraints by both private and public power. No organization has the right to close the door of opportunity to any man." (2) The participation of labor in the produc-

tion of industry and commerce must be increased. This is because the modern economic system rests upon a luxury plane. It is the production and distribution of things which are actually not necessary to life that supports the modern economic system. If such commodities and goods are to be sold, employment must be stabilized. It must be made permanent rather than intermittent. When that is accomplished we shall have a bigger and a better market for the products of the farm and the factory.

"(3) There must be a decentralization of income, by which I mean a better distribution of income among the masses, not by taking wealth away from any group or class of persons, not by breaking down big business, but by preserving opportunity to every individual and by building up small business." (4) The fact that corporations are not persons, but are economic institutions created by law for the better utilization of collective assets for the public good must be recognized. This would mean the effective abandonment of recognized abuses by which trade is restrained and the door of opportunity closed to the rising generation.

"(5) Government should undertake the encouragement of commerce and the stimulation of production and distribution by wise tax policies designed to reward enterprise and to provide opportunities for profit to those who have the brains, the courage and the initiative to create new opportunities for employment in the continued development of the unlimited resources which lie around us".

Japan Produces More Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1939—The Japanese paper industry was somewhat more active during the first 3 months of this year, than in the corresponding period of last year but domestic sales reached the lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1937. Domestic paper prices showed little change over the quotations which prevailed during the previous period but were considerably higher than at the beginning of 1938. Governmental control over certain paper prices has been under consideration during the early part of this year.

Japan's exports of paper fell off sharply from the level of the fourth quarter shipments, but advanced both in volume and value over the first quarter of 1938. The yen-bloc countries continue to take a larger share of Japan's paper exports, shipments to all other important markets, except to the United States, showing a decline. Imports of paper increased slightly in volume and value over the fourth quarter of 1938 arrivals but were less than 1/10 the volume of arrivals during the first quarter of 1938.

Production of machine-made paper by the member companies of the Japan Paper Manufacturers' Association amounted to 237,010 short tons during the first quarter of 1939, a decline of 12,866 tons or 5.1 per cent from the output of the previous quarter, but an increase of 7,763 tons or 3.3 per cent over the production of the first quarter of 1938.

Production Ratio Report

The statistics are based upon paper production reports to the American Paper and Pulp Association.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY SUMMARIES[1]

Months	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
January	77.5%	63.9%	90.3%	76.1%	65.8%	.....
February	81.7%	68.7%	90.1%	77.9%	70.0%	.....
March	84.0%	69.6%	90.3%	76.0%	70.5%	.....
April	82.9%	68.3%	92.1%	82.3%	70.0%	.....
May	80.2%	69.0%	90.6%	81.6%	69.4%	.....
June	79.4%	66.0%	87.3%	80.7%	72.3%	.....
July	.....	72.0%	81.8%	77.3%	64.9%	.....
August	.....	77.2%	82.9%	81.5%	70.9%	.....
September	.....	76.3%	78.6%	80.5%	71.9%	58.2%
October	.....	82.5%	73.5%	87.6%	75.6%	64.7%
November	.....	79.6%	61.9%	88.0%	75.3%	61.7%
December	.....	74.4%	54.5%	85.9%	71.2%	59.6%
Year Average..	.....	72.3%	80.6%	81.3%	70.5%	.....
First 27 weeks..	80.3%	67.3%	89.2%	78.6%	68.8%	.....

COMPARATIVE WEEKLY SUMMARIES[1]

CURRENT WEEKS, 1939		CORRESPONDING WEEKS, 1938	
June 3	74.3%	June 4	62.5%
June 10	79.2%	June 11	64.9%
June 17	78.9%	June 18	66.1%
June 24	79.1%	June 25	67.7%
July 1	80.7%	July 2	68.8%
July 8	48.6%	July 9	58.9%

The following statistics show the number of mills reporting by ratio groups:

	Number of Mills Reporting—Current Weeks					
Ratio Limits	3, 1939	10, 1939	17, 1939	24, 1939	1, 1939	8, 1939
0% to 50%	92	65	70	74	59	101
51% to 100%	208	234	228	221	221	97
Total Mills Reporting..	300	299	298	295	280	198

PAPERBOARD OPERATING RATIOS

Per cents of operation based on "Inch-Hours" reported to the National Paperboard Association.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
1935	62%	68%	68%	63%	61%	66%	62%
1936	62%	67%	67%	70%	69%	70%	69%
1937	80%	86%	86%	88%	85%	77%	66%
1938	54%	60%	61%	57%	58%	56%	57%
1939	60%	67%	71%	69%	64%	67%	....

Year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year Avg.
1935	67%	71%	77%	71%	61%	66%
1936	75%	78%	82%	80%	74%	72%
1937	74%	69%	65%	55%	45%	73%
1938	66%	66%	70%	65%	59%	61%

Week end. June 3, 1939—57% Week end. June 24, 1939—66%
Week end. June 10, 1939—66% Week end. July 1, 1939—70%
Week end. June 17, 1939—67% Week end. July 8, 1939—42%

[1] Production-capacity ratios are based upon six-day capacity ratings which are adjusted periodically to correspond with the ratings reported by individual companies. Ratios are subject to revision until all reports are received.

Calls for Pulp Investigation

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1939—Senator Borah of Idaho last week introduced a resolution in the Senate (S. Res. 160) calling upon the Tariff Commission to make an investigation of wood pulp and pulpwood.

The resolution which was referred to the Committee on Finance was as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission, under authority conferred by section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, is directed to investigate and report to the Senate all facts relating to wood pulp or pulpwood, showing the volume of importations compared with domestic production and the conditions, causes, and effects relating to foreign competition, and all other facts showing the differences in, or which affect competition between the production of wood pulp or pulpwood in the United States or that imported in the principal markets of the United States.

Such report to be made to the Senate not later than January 15, 1940."

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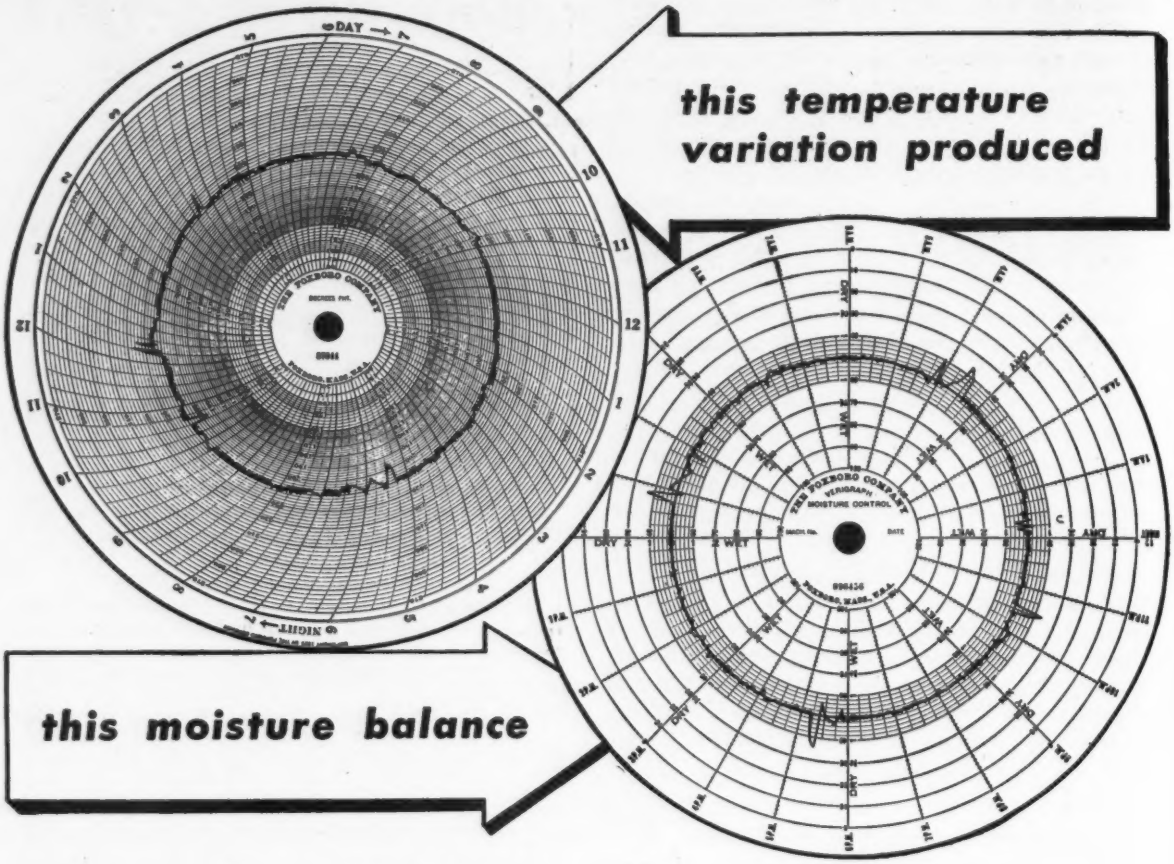

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Section of the
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

Edited by Ronald G. Macdonald, Secretary

Review Of Paper Industry Literature

Copies of United States Patents can be obtained from the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. for 10 cents each. Send currency, not stamps.

Raw Materials

Percentage of Fibers, Vessels and Parenchyma in Different Wood Structures. Bruno Huber and Gerhard Pruetz. Holz als Roh- u. Werkstoff 1, no. 10:377-381 (July, 1938); B. I. P. C. 9:38.—An integrating instrument "Sigma" has been developed by the firm Fuess in Berlin for measuring the different tissues (fibers, medullary rays, vessels, and parenchyma) of various wood species; the percentage of the individual tissues in each tree can then be calculated from these figures. It was found that conifers have over 90 per cent fibers and less than 10 per cent medullary rays. Deciduous trees show values varying between 75 and 28 per cent fibers, and between 10 and 63 per cent medullary rays plus parenchyma. The percentage of vessels in many tropical woods is less than 10 per cent; in European deciduous trees it varies between 15 and 30 per cent, and in roots it may amount to more than 50 per cent. The significance of these measurements for evaluating pulpwoods is discussed.—C.J.W.

Study of Italian Cellulosic Raw Materials for Paper Pulp. Camillo Levi and Marino Marini. Ind. carta 5, no. 6:211-216 (July, 1938); B. I. P. C. 9:38.—At the Italian experiment station numerous fibrous raw materials were tested with a view of ascertaining their suitability as papermaking raw material. While these studies were necessarily of an orienting general nature, three materials were found to be specially promising, namely diss (*Ampelodesma tenax*) with 47.3 per cent cellulose, papyrus with 50.2 per cent cellulose, and asphodill (*Asphodelus ramosus*) with 55.0 per cent cellulose, all values determined by means of gaseous chlorine. Small scale cooking and bleaching experiments were made with each material, and the results, possibilities, and limitations are discussed. Photomicrographs of each pulp sample are given.—C.J.W.

Manufacture of Pulp from Bagasse. Camillo Levi and Emilio Debenedetti. Ind. carta 5, no. 8:294-299 (Aug., 1938); B. I. P. C. 9:95.—Semi-commercial experiments are described for manufacturing paper pulp from sugar cane waste by a suitably modified monosulphite process. The resulting pulp was superior to straw pulp with regard to strength properties and ease of bleaching, yielding approximately 40 per cent of bleached pulp. Reference is also made to pulp purification experiments on a laboratory scale and to experiments for preparing the raw material in such a manner as to reduce the exceedingly high transportation cost.—C.J.W.

Origin and Development of the Paper Industry in Brazil. W. Spahr. B. Papier, Pappe, Zellulose u. Holzstoff 56, no. 13/14:190-194 (July 22, 1938); B. I. P. C. 9:29.—The author discusses the paper industry of Brazil before, during, and after the world war with special reference to suitable raw materials. The enormous virgin forests cannot yet be exploited for the paper industry, chiefly on account of lack of transportation facilities. Since most of the forests consist of many species prolifically growing side by side, selective logging for technical purposes presents special problems.—C.J.W.

The Use of Tropical Woods for Pulp Manufacture in Brazil. Z. Papier, Pappe, Zellulose u. Holzstoff 56, no. 15/16:205-208 (Aug. 30, 1938); B. I. P. C. 9:72.—The author reviews the pulp and paper industry of Brazil. Reference is made to raw materials available, including different wood analyses on various species showing a great variation of density, fiber length, and moisture content. *Auracaria brasiliensis* is without doubt the most valuable pulpwood species of the country; special modifications of the sulphite process produced a pulp not only equal but even superior to European coniferous pulp. It is also very suitable for the manufacture of different cellulose derivatives. The country has an abundant water supply, although hydroelectric power has been hardly developed to date. In conclusion, a table of native pulp and paper mills, including their output and import figures for 1937, is given. An extensive reforestation program with uniform pulpwood species is under way.—C.J.W.

Progress in Hardwood Pulping for Viscose Rayon; Experimental Pulping and Processing of Four Southern Species. Charles Carpenter and Frank McCall. Rayon Textile Monthly 19, no. 9:538-539; no. 10:618-620 (Sept., Oct., 1938); B. I. P. C. 9:127.—"The principal pulping hardwoods of the Southeastern States were cooked by the sulphite process to yields of 40 to 43 per cent. The pulps were bleached in two and three stages with 1-2 per cent total chlorine. The bleached pulps were characterized by alpha cellulose contents of 88-91 per cent, cuprammonium viscosities 20 to 40, copper numbers 2.3 to 3.0, and brightness values 82 to 87. Each bleached pulp was converted into viscose and spun. Significant characteristics of the

viscose and yarns were noted. For comparison, commercial pulps were processed under similar conditions. The hardwood pulps possessed the advantages of easy shredding and rapid aging. However, there were noted certain limitations in the behavior of the soda celluloses during shredding, in the clarity of the viscose solutions, and in the color of certain yarns."—C.J.W.

Determination of Moisture Content in Wood for Commercial and Technical Use. Jan Wiertelak. Polish Agr. Forest Ann. 45:39-85 (1938); C. A. 32:8138.—The following standard methods of moisture determination and of preparing samples for this purpose are described in detail and proposed for use in the Polish timber trade and wood industry: (1) selection of units from large shipments of timber, (2) preparation of sections from timber for moisture-distribution determinations, (3) sampling of wood material in sheets, (4) sampling of powdered wood material, (5) determination of moisture by drying and weighing the wood sample, (6) determination of moisture by distilling the wood material with xylene or high boiling benzine and measuring the separated water. In addition a method is given which permits periodic estimation of the moisture content in a stack of timber which is being seasoned. 57 references.—C.J.W.

Chemical Composition of Picea Ajanensis. I. Shimoda and S. Kamihara. Cellulose Ind. (Tokyo) 13:384-390 (1937).—Data are given showing the variation in composition of the wood with the height above the ground and the distance from the center of the trunk. With increasing height the ash and cellulose contents decrease and the benzene-alcohol extract and pentosan contents increase. The cellulose content increases toward the center and the contents of lignin and mannan vary irregularly.—A.P.-C.

Wood Chemistry. XI. Chemical Composition of Rakuyosho (Larix Kaempferi, Sarg.). K. Uyeda and T. Ohta. J. Cellulose Inst. Tokyo 14:94 (1938). —Analytical data are given, including cellulose 48.65 per cent, lignin 24.72 per cent, and loss on drying 15.36 per cent. The wood is considered to be suitable for making rayon pulp.—A.P.-C.

Chemical Pulps V. Lauan Woods. E. Hu and T. Ito. J. Cellulose Inst. Tokyo 13:496-497 (1937).—Analysis of Lauan woods from the Phillipines, Dutch Indies, etc., shows that their ash content is practically always less than 1 per cent, whilst the resin content, depending on the species, varies between 2 and 10 per cent. The lignin content varies from 31 to 44 per cent, the deeper-colored woods being richer, and the pentosans vary from 9 to 17 per cent.—A.P.-C.

Paper From Fruit Tree Prunings and Forest Slash. T. Linsey Crossley. Pulp Paper Mag. Can. 39:568-570 (July 1938).—A brief general indication and discussion of the merits of fruit tree prunings as a source of paper pulp, as revealed by investigations extending over a period of more than 2 yrs. Details of the tests are not given.—A.P.-C.

The Influence of Nitric Acid on Wood. J. Sieberlich. Paper Trade J. 107, No. 3:29-30 (July 21, 1938).—A brief review with a bibliography of 31 references.—A.P.-C.

Castor Oil Plant may Provide Cheap Cellulose. A. G. H. Reimold. Paper Ind. 20:308-309 (June, 1938).—High grade cellulose can be produced from the stalk of the castor oil plant. A castor oil derivative has been developed (no details given) as a replacement for chinawood oil for insulating varnishes, etc. A powerful insecticide (no details given) has been obtained from the leaves of the plant.—A.P.-C.

Actual Questions or Problems of the Pulp Industry. A. Foulon. Wochbl. Papierfabr. 69, No. 40:819-20 (Oct. 1, 1938).—The author discusses raw materials other than wood which can be used for the production of pulp and also the utilization of waste or by-product materials. Even though 100 kilograms of pulp can be obtained from 250 kilograms of straw, only a very small portion of the straw available is used. Due to the high content of hemi cellulose and pectin materials, a yield of only 15 to 35 per cent of pulp is obtained from potato tops. Flax and hemp scraps, that is the wood containing stalks, can be used for pulp manufacture although it is better to use these materials for the production of sugars for alcohol and yeast. The use of stinging nettle, hop shoots and other similar materials are given. The use of beech wood for other than burning, such as the manufacture of artificial fibers. The recovery of alcohol from waste sulphite liquor and the utilization of the waste lignin are commented on.—J.F.O.

The Working of Old Paper. Siegfried Voigt. Wochbl Papierfabr. 69, No. 29:609-10 (July 16, 1938).—The author discusses the Lamort disintegrator for old paper stock and the Kuhn system and also the ideal practice for the breaking up of old papers.—J.F.O.

The Treatment of Old Waste Paper. Fr. Lieser. Wochbl. Papierfabr. 69, No. 23:490 (June 4, 1938). —A brief description of apparatus and method for the treatment of waste papers.—J.F.O.

Drinking Paper. Harry C. Fisher, assignor to Gardner-Richardson Company. U. S. pat. 2,112,562 (March 29, 1938).—A material of a character generally similar to the oily vehicle of the original printing ink is brought into intimate contact with the ink on the paper in the presence of a small amount of water, the quantity of water being such that the paper remains in a nonfluent condition with the water acting to reduce the time required for thorough intermixture with the ink vehicle and avoiding oil-soaking of the paper. The paper is agitated in the presence of the material and added quantities of water to cause a separation of the ink from the paper; and the particles of the material are collected, together with the ink, on top of a body of water. (Cl. 92-9).—A.P.-C.

Paper Stock Deinking Method. Theodore Earle. U. S. pat. 2,116,511 (May 10, 1938).—Waste papers are subjected to alkali treatment after maceration then washed and agitated in a froth-flotation cell for froth-flotation separation of the ink particles and stock fibers in the presence of a fatty acid. The material, before the flotation treatment, may be subjected to a mechanical rubbing between yieldable surfaces such as rubber-covered rods in a rod mill which may be lined with rubber. (Cl.92-13).—A.P.-C.

Vancouver Kraft Assets Sold

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 15, 1939—Formally cleaning up a long outstanding legal situation the assets of the old Vancouver Kraft Co. Ltd., Vancouver have now been sold by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia to the Columbia River Paper Mills.

Index, Technical Section, Paper Trade Journal, Volume 108, January to June, 1939

Prepared by Clarence J. West, Chairman, Committee on Abstracts and Bibliography, TAPPI

The page numbers in the following index refer to the continuous paging of the *Technical Section* and have no relation to the pagination of the individual numbers of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

References to abstracts of periodical articles published in the *Technical Section* are preceded by a letter "A"; those to patents are indicated by the letter "P". Other entries refer to original articles published in this *Section;* the author entries for such articles are printed in capitals. No author entries are given for the abstracts or patents.

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TAPPI Divisional Organization

The following organization has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry to carry on the major technical activities of the organization.

W. H. Swanson, vice president in charge of committee activities.

W. G. MacNaughton, general chairman, engineering division.

A. E. Montgomery, chairman, heat and power committee.

J. A. Lee, chairman, materials of construction committee.

L. B. Miller, chairman, water committee.

H. P. Cannon, general chairman, industrial division.

C. W. Boyce, chairman, fibrous raw materials committee.

L. T. Stevenson, chairman, industrial engineering committee.

H. H. Hanson, chairman, non-fibrous raw materials committee.

L. K. Burnett, chairman, waste committee.

A. W. Nickerson, general chairman, converting and consuming division.

F. W. Egan, chairman, coating committee.

J. D. Malcolmson, chairman, container committee.

J. F. Halladay, chairman, graphic arts committee.

C. E. Curran, chairman, research development division.

C. J. West, chairman, abstracts and bibliography committee.

H. F. Lewis, chairman, fundamental research committee.

W. B. Wheelwright, chairman, history and biography committee.

C. W. Rivise, chairman, patents committee.

V. P. Edwardes, general chairman, pulp manufacture division.

H. A. DuBois, chairman, acid pulping committee.

Paul Hodges, chairman, alkaline pulping committee.

Lyman Beeman, chairman, mechanical pulping committee.

Charles Carpenter, chairman, pulp purification committee.

G. Lamont Bidwell, Jr., general chairman, paper manufacture division.

C. M. Connor, chairman, preparation non-fibrous materials committee.

A. E. Bachmann, chairman, forming and finishing committee.

W. D. Harrison, chairman, stuff preparation committee.

I. d'A. Clark, general chairman, testing division.

C. E. Hrubesky, chairman, fibrous materials testing committee.

F. W. Brainerd, chairman, pulp testing committee.

B. W. Scribner, chairman, paper testing committee.

W. A. Kirkpatrick, II, chairman, non-fibrous materials testing committee.

J. L. Parsons, chairman, optical properties committee.

R. C. Griffin, chairman, standards committee.

George Carruthers, chairman, joint textbook committee.

J. L. Parsons, chairman, research promotion committee.

Fire Damages Lyons Falls Mill

LYONS FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1939—The machine room of the Gould Paper Company was damaged by fire early last week with a damage estimated at between $5,000 and $10,000. The two small units of the mill's three papermaking machines were temporarily out of commission but the management stated that only a few hours would be required to restore them to operating conditions. The fire started from an unknown cause in the back side of a machine in the wooden structure. The flames worked their way into the floors under the machines and also damaged a corner of the shipping room before being brought under control. Officials said there was relatively little finished paper in the shipping room at the time and the main damage was caused by tons of water which were poured into the structure. The roof of the building over the machines was damaged in addition to the structural damage caused when the flames worked their way up into a corner of the shipping room.

H. R. Littell Made Manager

James Flett of the James Flett organization with main offices at 400 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., has announced the appointment of H. R. Littell as manager of the New York office of the Flett organization at 220 East 42nd street.

Mr. Littell has been associated with the Flett organization for ten years, prior to which he was with the Champion Coated Paper Company, Hamilton, Ohio, in the manufacturing department, and the Zellerbach Paper Company, Seattle, Wash. Mr. Littell succeeds Doree Cooper who resigned.

E. A. Preston Gets Patent

A patent covering a spray wheel has been granted by the United States Patent Office to E. A. Preston, of the engineering staff of D. J. Murray Manufacturing Company, Wausau, Wis., and has been assigned by him to that company. The patent covers 20 claims for new design and construction of the unit that is adaptable to many uses in addition to air washer.

Technical Association Papers Issued

The twenty-second annual series of Technical Association Papers has just been issued and is indeed a credit to the work of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. As indicated on its cloth cover, it is in fact a record of the technical development of the pulp and paper and related industries during the past year.

It is of interest to note that the current volume of 712 pages is the largest ever issued by the organization and the treatment of a wide range of topics indicate the extent of service that TAPPI is giving to the industry.

Year after year the Technical Association through its meeting forums has shown the trend of development. It is not a record of revolutionary inventions but rather a steady march toward improved products, new products, improved testing techniques, engineering progress, better materials of construction and more fundamental consideration of operating details.

One cannot help get the impression from the papers that there is much work to be done and that the job is being done by competent individuals backed by progressive management with the cooperation of both practical and technically trained personnel. This is reflected by the presence of papers differing greatly in purpose and treatment such as the investigation of the crystalline nature of holocellulose, on one hand, and the refining of pulp screenings on the other.

The contributions from the allied industries are noteworthy, each contributing to a specific phase of the general development. One company reports on new wetting agents, another on new synthetic coatings, another on adhesives and so on, all aiding in the steady march toward more useful papers.

Each year as we review the papers we feel that next year cannot possibly show so much progress and repeatedly the new volume of Technical Association Papers shows how completely we have underestimated this advance. For those who do not receive the Papers as members, we highly recommend that they obtain copies from the Association which is located at 122 East 42nd street, New York. Copies may be obtained at $6.00 per copy.

Summer School in Mill Microbiology

A school for technical workers interested in pulp and paper mill microbiology is to be conducted in the Division of Bacteriology at the New York State Experiment Station (Cornell University) Geneva, N. Y. This school, consisting of laboratory experiments, demonstrations, and colloquia, will start at 8 o'clock A.M. September 5, 1939 and close at 12 noon, September 9, 1939.

The subjects scheduled for discussion and investigation include the following:

Standard methods and approved laboratory technic used in pulp and paper mill investigations.

Classification of micro-organisms and their relationships to pulp and paper mill problems.

Economic importance of the micro-organisms associated with water supplies and cellulose products.

Microbiological surveys and sanitary inspections of mills and converting plants.

Utilization of physical and chemical agents in the control of micro-organisms and insects.

The importance of physical, biochemical, and sanitary properties of paper products upon the appearance, palatability, and keeping quality of packaged foods.

ATTENDANCE: The school, which will be limited to 12 persons, is designed for those who have charge of microbiological control at mill laboratories or have a background appropriate to biological investigation.

SCHEDULE: The laboratory sessions and demonstrations will be conducted from 8:00 to 10:00 A.M., and from 10:30 to 12 M. daily, with a period of conference and discussion from 10:00 to 10:30. This schedule will be continued in the afternoon with a similar discussion period in mid-afternoon.

On Friday night, September 8, a dinner will be held, with addresses of special interest to the school.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES: The laboratory requirements of those participating in the summer school will be supplied by the Division of Bacteriology.

TUITION AND LABORATORY FEE: In order to enable us to meet the cost of this school, a combined tuition and laboratory fee of $40.00 will be charged to each person registering.

If those within driving distance of Geneva can bring cars, this will facilitate the problem of local transportation.

We shall be appreciative of an early word as to your intention to send a representative to this school and the name of the person.

J. R. SANBORN, Director of School

To Open Plant At Beaver Falls

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., July 17, 1939—The Beaver Falls Board of Trade has been officially notified that the board of directors of the Fairfield Paper Company, Baltimore, Ohio, had acted favorably on placing a branch plant at Beaver Falls to produce corrugated shipping containers. N. B. Waggener, general secretary of the Board of Trade, said that negotiations had been carried on with this company for the past two months and that this decision was the result of the work of the Industrial Committee of the Board of Trade in supplying detailed information about Beaver Falls and its desirability as a location.

In the communication, Mr. Waggener said the advantages of Beaver Falls over other communities were location and ease of distribution of the products of the Fairfield Paper Company in the area now served and other adjoining territories.

It is expected that production will be under way by September 7. Mr. Waggener said that about sixty persons would be employed.

This addition fits into the plan of the Industrial Committee of the Board of Trade to add to the present diversity of industry and to provide both male and female employment. The product will be used by plants producing consumer goods, offering a steady market.

J. L. Paper Box Co. Incorporates

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., July 17, 1939—The J. L. Paper Box Company, Inc., North Attleboro, has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. Incorporators: James Lavery, Anthony J. Lavery, Alice Barnhill, Nellie Lavery, North Attleboro; Margaret Bartley, Norton, Mass.; H. William Baer, Watertown, Conn.; Clifton W. Fuller, Meriden, Conn.; Annie E. Shea, Providence, R. I.

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

Giving Manifests of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Other Ports of Newsprint, Wrapping, Writing, Coated, Blotting, Tissue, Strawboard, Wallboard, Cigarette Papers, Sulphite, Kraft and Ground Wood Pulp.

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

SUMMARY

Cigarette paper .....289 cs.
Wall paper .....7 bxs.
Wall board .....199 bdls.
Hangings .....2 bls., 1 cs.
Newsprint .....4,284 rolls
Printing paper .....9 cs.
Wrapping paper .....17 bls.
Drawing paper .....5 cs.
Filter paper .....13 cs.
Surface Coated paper .....97 cs.
Basic paper .....5 cs.
Photo Paper .....8 cs.
Decalcomania (Duplex) .....16 cs.
Copy paper .....2 cs.
Writing paper .....2 cs.
Note paper and envelopes .....1 cs.
Stencil paper .....1 cs.
Wood pulp paper .....1 bdl.
Paper board .....12 cs.
Paper board .....12 cs.
Miscellaneous Paper 343 rolls, 177 bls., 2 pkgs., 1 crate, 104 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER

Champagne Paper Corp., *Normandie,* Havre, 200 cs.
Braunstein Freres, Inc., *Normandie,* Havre, 87 cs.
De Manduit Paper Corp., *Normandie,* Havre, 2 cs.

WALL PAPER

S. K. Lonegren, *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 7 bxs.

WALL BOARD

——, *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 199 bdls.

HANGINGS

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., *American Banker,* London, 1 cs., 2 bls.

NEWSPRINT

H. G. Craig & Co., Inc., *A.C.D.,* Donnacona, 234 rolls.
International Paper Sales Co, *P T Dodge,* Dalhousie, 1,595 rolls.
Jay Madden Corp., *Tunaholm,* Kotka, 444 rolls.
Gilman Paper Co., *Tunaholm,* Norrkoping, 498 rolls.
Clinton Paper Corp., *Tunaholm,* Norrkoping, 375 rolls.
Boston Paper Board Co., *Tunaholm,* Norrkoping, 98 rolls.
H. G. Craig & Co., Inc., *Newscarrier,* Donnacona, 213 rolls.
Nolan Bowmall & Co., Inc., *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 44 rolls.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 62 rolls.
H. G. Craig & Co., Inc., *Kermic,* Donnacona, 233 rolls.
Jay Madden Corp., *Deutschland,* Finland, 488 rolls.

PRINTING PAPER

N. Y. World's Fair, *Henri Jaspar,* Antwerp, 9 cs.

WRAPPING PAPER

——, *Tunaholm,* Gothenburg, 17 bls.

DRAWING PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., *American Banker,* London, 5 cs.

FILTER PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., *American Banker,* London, 8 cs.
——, *Deutschland,* Hamburg, 5 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

Gevaert Co., of America, *Black Eagle,* Antwerp, 97 cs.

BASIC PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., *Deutschland,* Bremen, 5 cs.

PHOTO PAPER

J. J. Gavin & Co., Inc., *Aquitania,* Southampton, 8 cs., unsensitized).

DECALCOMANIA PAPER

B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., *Samaria,* Liverpool, 16 cs. (duplex).

COPY PAPER

——, *American Banker,* London, 2 cs.

WRITING PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., *American Banker,* London, 1 cs.
B. Altman & Co., *Aquitania,* Southampton, 1 cs.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES

Japan Paper Co., *Aquitania,* Southampton, 1 cs.

STENCIL PAPER

——, *American Banker,* London, 1 cs.

WOOD PULP PAPER

A. Giese & Son, *Veendam,* Rotterdam, 1 ble.

PAPER BOARD

J. P. Heffernan Paper Co., *Henri Jaspar,* Antwerp, 12 cs.

PAPER TUBES

——, *Deutschland,* Bremen, 59 ctns, 34 cs.

PAPER

Jay Madden Corp., *Tunaholm,* Helsingfors, 1 ble.
F. L. Kramer & Co., *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 159 bls., 101 rolls.
The Borregaard Co., Inc., *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 205 rolls, 17 bls.
Coty Processing Co., *Normandie,* Havre, 1 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., *Binnendyk,* Rotterdam, 2 pkgs.
Japan Paper Co., *Niel Maersk,* Kobe, 69 cs.
Remington, Rand, Inc., *Niel Maersk,* Kobe, 6 cs.
Penson & Co., *Aquitania,* Southampton, 1 cs.
Keuffel & Esser Co., *Deutschland,* Hamburg, 37 rolls, 27 cs., 1 crate.

RAGS, BAGGINGS, ETC.

R. & V. Miller, Inc., *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 15 bls. rags.
W. J. Green Co., Inc., *Vinni,* Bombay, 84 bls. old rags.
Padawer & Co., *Vinni,* Bombay, 72 bls. cotton waste.
Public National Bank Trust Co., *Samaria,* Liverpool, 17 bls. rags.
Manufacturers Trust Co., *Samaria,* Liverpool, 111 bls. rags.
——, *Samaria,* Liverpool, 23 bls. rags, 16 bls. scrap cloth.
Chase National Bank, *Samaria,* Liverpool, 656 bdls. bagging.
R. & V. Miller, Inc., *Black Eagle,* Antwerp, 10 bls. rags.
Manufacturers Trust Co., *Black Eagle,* Antwerp, 33 bls. rags.
——, *American Importer,* Manchester, 85 bls. paper stock.
——, *American Banker,* London, 49 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., *Excambion,* ——, 104 bls. bagging.
Atlantic By Products Corp., *Excambion,* Alexandria, 99 bls. bagging.
Tulip Waste Co., *Nosiro Maru.* Kobe, 4 bls. paper waste.
Chase National Bank, *Turksib,* Leningrad, 124 bls. linen waste, 196 bls. flaxwaste, 941 bls. linen rags, 57 bls. linen cuttings.

HIDE CUTTINGS

——, *Samaria,* Liverpool, 618 bags.

OLD ROPE

Irving Trust Co., *Black Eagle,* Rotterdam, 65 bls.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., *American Banker,* ——, 95 coils.
National City Bank, *Gloucester City,* Bristol, 74 coils.

CHINA CLAY

——, *Samaria,* Liverpool, 125 casks.

WOOD PULP

Castle & Overton, Inc., *Tunaholm,* Viipuri, 132 bls. unbleached wood pulp.
D. M. Hicks, Inc., *Tunaholm,* Gothenburg, 600 bls. dry sulphite.
Pulp Sales Corp., *Mormacport,* Wiborg, 134 bls. sulphate, 26 tons.
Pulp Sales Corp., *Mormacport,* Rauma, 725 bls. sulphite, 145 tons; 1801 bls. bleached sulphite, 314 tons.
Gottesman & Co., Inc., *Exchester,* Constanza, 1,000 bls. bleached wood pulp, 200 tons.

WOOD PULP BOARDS

Jay Madden Corp., *Tunaholm,* Kotka, 69 rolls, 40 bls.
Jay Madden Corp., *Tunaholm,* Viipuri, 240 ctns.
H. Fuchs & Son, *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 23 crates.
Salwen Paper Co., *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 9 bls.
Fibre Case & Novelty Co., Inc., *Drottningholm,* Gothenburg, 37 bls.

ALBANY IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

Price & Pierce, Ltd., *Mormacsea,* ———, 600 bls. bleached sulphite.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., *Topeka,* ———, 250 bls. wood pulp.

PORTLAND IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

Price & Pierce, Ltd., *Hammaren,* ———, 600 bls. unbleached sulphite.
M. Sone, *Astra,* Riga, 3556 bls. wood pulp.
Pagel Horton & Co., Inc., *Hammaren,* Sweden, 3673 bls. wood pulp.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., *Black Eagle,* Antwerp, 30 bls. gluestock.
———, *Black Eagle,* 38 bls. threadwaste, 32 bls. rags.
American Express Co., *Black Eagle,* Antwerp, 112 rolls wrapping paper.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., *Topeka,* ———, 125 bls. wood pulp.
Gottesman & Co., Inc., *Kersten Miles,* Sweden, 540 bls. wood pulp.

NEW LONDON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

Gottesman & Co., Inc., *Texas,* Sweden, 5928 bls. wood pulp.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

Castle & Overton, Inc., *Tunaholm,* Viipuri, 258 bls. unbleached pulp.
Pulp Sales Corp., *Tunaholm,* Viipuri, 2595 bls. sulphite, 250 bls. sulphate.
Jay Madden Corp., *Tunaholm,* Kotka, 138 rolls newsprint, 61 rolls wood pulp boards.
Wilkinson Bros., & Co., Inc., *Tunaholm,* Kotka, 121 rolls newsprint.
J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., Inc., *Tunaholm,* Kotka, 264 rolls newsprint.
Gilman Paper Co., *Tunaholm,* Norrkoping, 12 rolls newsprint.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., *Tunaholm,* Gothenburg, 61 rolls newsprint.
Nolan Bowmall & Co., Inc., *Tunaholm,* Gothenburg, 71 rolls newsprint.
———, *Tunaholm,* Gothenburg, 285 bdls. wall board.
Pulp Sales Corp., *Mormacport,* Rauma, 330 bls. sulphite, 55 tons.
Gottesman & Co., Inc., *Texas,* Sweden, 2464 bls. wood pulp.
M. Sone, *Maria,* Trieste, 501 bls. wood pulp.

WILMINGTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

Pulp Sales Corp., *Tunaholm,* Viipuri, 5082 bls. sulphite.
Jay Madden Corp., *Tunaholm,* Kotka, 1,332 bls. wood pulp boards.
Pulp Sales Corp., *Mormacport,* Wiborg, 2950 bls. bleached sulphite, 590 tons; 275 bls. wood pulp, 55 tons; 1,862 bls. sulphite, 372 tons.
Pulp Sales Corp., *Mormacport,* Rauma, 4,811 bls. bleached sulphite, 831 tons.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

Pulp Sales Corp., *Tunaholm,* Viipuri, 1,332 bls. wood pulp.
Jay Madden Corp., *Tunaholm,* Kotka, 1,396 rolls newsprint.
Pulp Sales Corp., *Tunaholm,* Kotka, 875 bls. sulphite.
Washington News, *Tunaholm,* Norrkoping, 433 rolls newsprint.
Nolan Bowmall & Co., Inc., *Tunaholm,* Gothenburg, 84 rolls newsprint.
M. Sone, *Tunaholm,* Gothenburg, 215 bls. wood pulp.
Castle & Overton, Inc., *Tunaholm,* Gothenburg, 420 bls. wood pulp.
Congoleum Nairn Co., *Estrella,* Marseilles, 951 bls. rags.
———, *Binnendyk,* Rotterdam, 48 bls. rags.
M. Sone, *Maria,* Trieste, 392 bls. wood pulp.
M. Sone, *Temnaren,* Gothenburg. 530 bls. wood pulp.

NEWPORT NEWS IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

International Paper Sales Co., *P. T. Dodge,* Cornerbrook, 3,082 rolls newsprint.

RICHMOND, VA., IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

International Paper Sales Co., *P. T. Dodge,* Dalhousie, 988 rolls newsprint.

NORFOLK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

Chase National Bank, *Turksib,* Leningrad, 4,061 bls. flaxwaste.

JACKSONVILLE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

International Paper Sales Co., *P. T. Dodge,* Cornerbrook, 2,581 rolls newsprint.

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

M. Sone, *Lagaholm,* Hernosand, 4,200 bls. wood pulp.

MONTREAL IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1939

Gottesman & Co., Inc., *Dalveen,* Sweden, 1,800 bls. wood pulp.
M. Sone, *Blankaholm,* Gothenburg, 1,335 bls. wood pulp.

New Ball-Bearing Idler

Chain Belt Company of Milwaukee has developed a ball-bearing idler, designated as type B-304, for handling materials of medium weight consisting of fines and small lumps; such as shavings, wood chips, ashes, peanuts, grain, flour, cereals, etc. It is suitable for conveyor widths of 14 to 30 inches inclusive. The idler rolls are made from 4 inches diameter smooth finished steel tubing with formed heads pressed into and welded to each end. The heads are ball-bearing equipped with effective sealing against dust and dirt by a combination labyrinth and composition seal. The rolls are rounded and smooth to prevent injury to conveyor belt and may quickly be removed. High pressure lubrication is provided for either or both ends of the idler by means of button head grease fittings which are regularly furnished.

The troughing idler rolls are supported in strongly ribbed brackets of unbreakable malleable iron construction. The brackets are in turn supported on an inverted angle base which is definitely self-cleaning with no shelves or pockets for dust accumulation.

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, July 19, 1939.

Under the seasonal influence of mid-summer trade, the wholesale paper market is less active this week than prior to the two-day holiday on July 4th. Reports from many leading manufacturers' representatives, jobbers, and general paper merchants, indicates that trade is from 10 to 15 above that of this period last year. The market opinion is more optimistic and the prevailing current opinion in the trade reflects the belief that a good increase in sales volume will follow the present lull.

The index of general business activity declined, as expected, and dropped to 86.0 per cent for the week ended July 8, compared with 90.8 per cent for the previous week, and with 77.8 per cent for the corresponding period last year.

Production of nearly 200 paper mills for the week ended July 8, due to the generally observed two-day shut-down of mills over Independence Day, declined to 48.6 per cent, compared with 80.7 per cent for the previous week, and compared with 58.9 per cent for the week ended July 9, 1938. Paper board production for the week ended July 8, dropped to 42.0 per cent, compared with 37.0 per cent for the week ended July 9, 1938.

The newsprint situation remains unchanged. No important change in demand or prices has been reported at this date. The news of the week in this market is the indictment of fifteen officials and directors of seven Pacific Coast newsprint manufacturing companies, three of which are Canadian producers.

Sales volume in many grades of paper has declined following the holiday and more or less seasonal quiet is expected to continue for the remainder of this month. Although the price level of most grades of paper and paper board is considered in the trade as too low for a fair margin of profit, conditions in the trade are generally conceded to be much better than last year at this period.

Mechanical Pulp

No change in demand or prices in domestic or imported mechanical pulp has been reported for the current week. Consumption continues at a higher level than at this time last year and a marked improvement is looked for in the trade early in the fall.

Chemical Pulp

Quotations on all grades of chemical pulp, domestic and imported, are reported unchanged at this date. The top grades of unbleached sulphite are reported as continuing to show firmness, while the market position of unbleached sulphate pulp is reported as continuing rather weak.

Old Rope and Bagging

Prices on old rope remain firm and unchanged. Supplies in dealers' hands are reported as light, with less foreign rope in the market. Sisal strings and jute threads are also steady at prevailing market quotations.

Rags

New white cotton rags continue firm and prices are steady, otherwise the market for paper-making rags is slow. The demand for roofing rags is a little more active this week, with an advance in prices on No. 1 roofing, which is currently quoted at from .90 to 1.00.

Old Waste Paper

The waste paper market is reported as firm, due to improved mill demand and limited supply of some grades. Report of an upward revision on folded news and on old corrugated is current at this date, but not confirmed at the time of going to press.

Twine

Prices continue relatively firm and unchanged in the twine market, with no important changes reported at this date. Trading continues light under the influence of mid-summer quiet, with conditions generally reported as much improved over the same period last year.

Rushmore Mills Vote for Unions

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., July 17, 1939—A meeting of employees of the Rushmore Paper Mills, Inc., early last week resulted in a favorable vote that unions be the sole representatives in collective bargaining. Of the 184 voters, 122 voted for the unions and 55 against. The election was held under the supervision of Henry J. Winters, of Buffalo, director of the third region of the National Labor Relations Board. The unions named were Natural Dam Local No. 369, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and Marble City Local No. 67, International Brotherhood of Papermakers. When the National Labor Relations Board confirms the election the workers will be entitled to seek agreements with the company through union representation on wages, hours and general working conditions.

Marvellum Issues New Sample Books

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 10, 1939—The Marvellum Company has issued 7 new books of attractive box covering papers. They include Cordex Cretonne; Holiday Papers, Christmas Window Design; Cretonne Papers, Christmas Bells; Jacquard Papers, Twill Tipped; Cretonne Papers, Floret Design; Embrite Papers, Confetti Pattern, and Cretonne Papers, Candle Lite Design.

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, July 19, 1939.

BLANC FIXE—Quotations on blanc fixe continue firm and conform to prevailing market prices. The pulp is quoted at from $42.50 to $45 per ton, in bulk; the powder is quoted at from 3½ to 3¾ cents per pound, in barrels, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER—Prices on bleaching powder continue firm and unchanged at prevailing market quotations. Bleaching powder is currently quoted at from $2 to $2.25 per 100 pounds, in drums, at works.

CASEIN—The casein market is reported as firm under a good demand. Prices on some grades are a little higher for the current week. Standard domestic casein, 20-30 mesh, is quoted at 11 cents per pound; 80-100 mesh at 11½ cents per pound; all prices in bags, car lot quantities.

CAUSTIC SODA—Prices on caustic soda continue firm and unchanged at prevailing market quotations. Solid caustic soda is quoted at from $2.10 to $2.30 per 100 pounds; flake and ground at from $2.50 to $2.70 per 100 pounds, in drums, at works.

CHINA CLAY—Quotations on china clay continue firm and remain unchanged at prevailing market levels. Domestic filler clay is quoted at from $6.50 to $12 per ton; coating clay at from $11 to $22 per ton, at mines. Imported clay is offered at from $13 to $25 per ton, ship side.

CHLORINE—Prices on chlorine continue firm and conform to prevailing market quotations. Chlorine is currently quoted at $1.75 per 100 pounds, in single-unit tank cars, f.o.b., works.

ROSIN—The rosin market is reported as firm and demand good. Prices on some grades are a little higher for the current week. "G" gum rosin is quoted at $4.90; "FF" wood rosin at $4.50, per 280 pounds, gross weight, in barrels, at Savannah. Seventy per cent gum rosin size is currently offered at $2.81 per 100 pounds, f.o.b., shipping point.

SALT CAKE—Prices on salt cake continue firm and are reported unchanged at prevailing market quotations. Prices range at from $12 to $13.50 per ton; chrome salt cake at from $11 to $12 per ton, f.o.b., shipping point. Imported salt cake is quoted at from $14.50 to $15 per ton, Gulf or Atlantic Seaboard, on dock.

SODA ASH—Quotations on soda ash continue firm and unchanged at prevailing market levels. Prices on soda ash in car lots, at works, per 100 pounds, are as follows: in bulk, .90; in bags, $1.05; and in barrels, $1.35.

STARCH—The corn starch market is firm and the demand for corn starch is reported as good for the current week. Globe pearl is quoted at $2.55 per 100 pounds; special paper starch at $2.65 per 100 pounds. All prices in bags, car lot quantities, f.o.b., Chicago.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA—Quotations on sulphate of alumina continue firm and unchanged at prevailing market levels. The commercial grades are offered at $1.15; iron free at $1.30 per 100 pounds, in bags, car lot quantities, f.o.b., works.

SULPHUR—Prices on sulphur continue firm under a good demand. Quotations are unchanged at prevailing market levels. Annual contracts are quoted at $16 per long ton, f.o.b., mines. Spot and nearby car lots are offered at $10 per ton.

TALC—Quotations on talc remain firm and conform to prevailing market prices. Domestic talc is currently quoted at from $15 to $18 per ton, Eastern mines. Imported talc is offered at from $20 to $40 per ton, on dock.

Market Quotations

Paper

(Delivered New York)

News, per ton—			
Roll, contract	$50.00	@	—
Sheets	58.00	@	—
Kraft—per cwt.—Delivered Zone A			
No. 1 Northern	$4.75	@	$5.25
Superstandard	4.12½	@	4.62½
Northern Standard Wrapping	4.00	@	—
Standard Wrapping	3.50	@	—
Tissues—Per Ream—Carlots			
White No. 1	$0.82½	@	—
White No. 1 M. G.	.80	@	—
White No. 1½	.67½	@	—
White No. 2	.60	@	—
Anti-Tarnish M. G.	.65	@	—
Colored	.77½	@	—
Kraft	.65	@	—
Manila	.60	@	—
Unbl. Toilet, 1 M.	2.65	@	—
Bleached Toilet	5.26	@	—
Paper Towels—Per Case			
Unbleached, Jr.	$1.75	@	—
Bleached Jr.	3.10	@	—
Manila—per cwt.—C. l. f. a.			
No. 1 Jute	7.75	@	9.75
No. 1 Manila Wrapping, 35 lb.	5.00	@	—
No. 2 Manila Wrapping, 35 lb.	4.75	@	—
Boards, per ton—			
News	30.00	@	32.50
Chip	30.00	@	32.50
Sgl. Mla. Lt. Chip	42.50	@	—
Jute Lined Chip	42.50	@	45.00
White Pat. Coated	55.00	@	57.50
Kraft Liners	45.00	@	—
Binders Boards	71.00	@	77.00

The following are representative of distributors' resale prices:

Rag Content Bonds and Ledgers—White, Assorted Items, Delivered in Zone 1:

	Bonds		Ledgers	
100% Rag Ext. No. 1	$39.10@	$46.00	$40.25@	$47.25
100% Rag	31.05@	36.50	32.20@	37.75
85% Rag	.....		29.90@	35.00
75% Rag	23.60@	27.75	24.75@	29.00
65% Rag	.....		21.65@	26.25
50% Rag	17.55@	21.50	18.70@	22.75
25% Rag	14.65@	17.75	15.80@	19.25

Colors at $1.00 cwt. extra.

Sulphite Bonds and Ledgers—White, Assorted Items, Delivered in Zone 1:

	Bonds		Ledgers	
No. 1	$8.60@	$10.50	$9.75@	$12.00
No. 2	7.70@	9.50	8.90@	10.75
No. 3	6.75@	8.25	7.90@	10.00
No. 4	7.00@	8.50	8.20@	10.00

Colors $1.00 cwt. extra.

Free Sheet Book Papers—White, Cased Paper, Delivered in Zone 1:

No. 1 Glossy Coated	$11.30@		$12.75
No. 2 Glossy Coated	9.70@		11.00
No. 3 Glossy Coated	8.60@		10.00
No. 4 Glossy Coated	6.05@		9.25
No. 1 Antique (watermarked)	8.05@		9.25
No. 2 Offset	7.45@		8.50
A Grade E. F.	7.20@		8.25
A Grade S. & S. C.	7.45@		8.50
B Grade E. F.	6.65@		7.75
B Grade S. & S. C.	6.90@		8.00
C Grade E. F.	6.40@		7.50
C Grade S. & S. C.	6.65@		7.75
D Grade E. F.	6.10@		7.00
D Grade S. & S. C.	6.35@		7.25

Ivory & India at $.50 cwt. extra.

Mechanical Pulp

(On Dock, Atlantic Ports)

No. 1 Imported—			
Moist	22.50	@	24.00
Dry	22.50	@	24.00
(Delivered)			
No. 1 Domestic and Canadian	29.00	@	33.00

Chemical Pulp

(On Dock, Atlantic, Gulf and West Coast Ports)

Bleached Sulphite (Domestic and Foreign)—			
Prime Bleached Sulphite	2.25	@	2.75
Prime Qualities—			
Easy-Bleaching Sulphite	1.90	@	2.00
Strong Unbleached Sulphite	1.70	@	1.90
(On Dock, Atlantic Ports)			
Kraft Bleached	2.50	@	2.75
Kraft Light & Strong	1.50	@	1.60
Kraft No. 1	1.40	@	1.50
Kraft No. 2	1.25	@	1.30
(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)			
Kraft Domestic	1.85	@	1.95
(Delivered)			
Soda Bleached	2.55	@	—

Add 60 cents per short ton, dock charges for Albany; $2.50 for Lake Ports East and $3.50 for Lake Ports West of Mackinac Straits.

Domestic Rags

New Rags

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1	6.90	@	7.00
Silesias No. 1	4.50	@	4.75
New Unbleached	6.75	@	7.00
Blue Overall	4.90	@	5.00
Fancy	1.75	@	2.00
Washables	1.50	@	1.60
Mixed Khaki Cuttings	2.25	@	2.50
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	3.25	@	3.40

Old Rags

White, No. 1—			
Repacked	2.90	@	3.15
Miscellaneous	2.10	@	2.35
White, No. 2—			
Repacked	1.50	@	1.60
Miscellaneous	1.25	@	1.40
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	1.30	@	1.40
Miscellaneous	1.15	@	1.20
Roofing Rags—			
No. 1	.90		1.00
No. 2	.67½	@	.77½
No. 3 (bagging)	.55	@	.65
No. 4	.60	@	.65
No. 5A	.60	@	.65

Foreign Rags

New Rags

New Dark Cuttings	2.25	@	2.40
New Mixed Cuttings	2.00	@	2.20
New Light Silesias	5.50	@	5.75
Light Flannelettes	5.50	@	5.75
New White Cuttings	7.00	@	7.50
New Light Oxford	4.00	@	4.50
New Light Prints	3.00	@	3.25

Old Rags

No. 1 White Linens	7.50	@	8.50
No. 2 White Linens	6.50	@	7.50
No. 3 White Linens	4.50	@	—

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Are Made By

H. WATERBURY & SONS CO.

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CASEIN

Uniform Quality

Dependable Service

Special Types to Meet Unusual Requirements

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DIVISION OF THE BORDEN COMPANY
350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Over 40 Years of Service to Users of Casein Products

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GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
Manufacturers of
WEIGHT REGULATORS ● CONSISTENCY REGULATORS
PROPORTIONING AND METERING SYSTEMS
PULP SCREENS—FLOAT VALVES

Rex Chains for the Paper Industry were Born in a Paper Mill
There is a Rex Chain for Every Paper Mill Need
CHAIN BELT COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
REX DRIVE and CONVEYOR CHAIN

DE LAVAL
STEAM TURBINE CO. TRENTON NEW JERSEY

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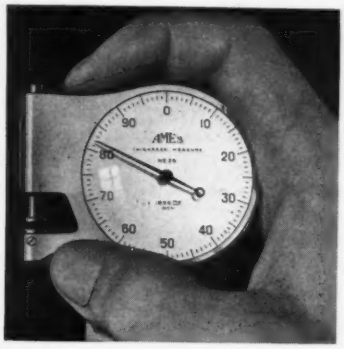
MAKE GOOD PAPER
APPLETON WOOLEN MILLS. APPLETON. WIS.



AMES Thickness Measure No. 25

This compactly designed instrument (the only one of its kind made) meets every demand for a neat pocket gauge to measure thicknesses with speed and accuracy.

$10.50
FULLY GUARANTEED

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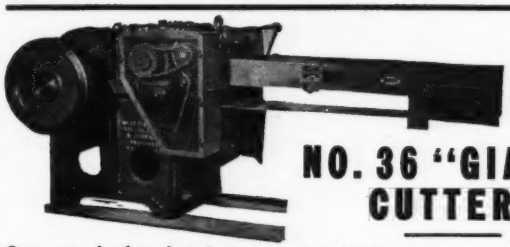

NO. 36 "GIANT" CUTTERS

Cut rags, burlap, bagging, rope, jute butts, etc. . . to any desired fineness at production rate up to 4000 pounds an hour.
Consult us regarding all cutting problems.

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Manufacturers of cutters, roll bars, bed plates and knives—since 1863.
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Reg. U. S. Patent Office 90% Retention

CRODON
The Chrome Plate
INDUSTRIAL CHROMIUM PLATING
Chromium Corporation of America
New York Waterbury Chicago Cleveland

No. 4 White Linens.	2.25	@	3.25
No. 1 White Cotton.	4.25	@	4.75
No. 2 White Cotton.	3.25	@	3.75
No. 3 White Cotton.	2.50	@	3.00
No. 4 White Cotton.	1.90	@	2.20
Extra Light Prints..	2.00	@	2.40
Ord. Light Prints...	1.75	@	2.15
Med. Light Prints...	1.55	@	1.95
Dutch Blue Cottons.	2.25	@	2.50
French Blue Linens..	3.00	@	—
Checks and Blues...	2.00	@	—
Linsey Garments....	1.90	@	2.00
Dark Cottons.....	1.50	@	1.60
Old Shopperies.....	1.30	@	1.45
New Shopperies.....	1.45	@	1.50
French Blues.....	2.25	@	2.50

Old Rope and Bagging

(Prices to Mill, f. o. b. N. Y.)

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	1.75	@	1.90
Domestic	1.75	@	1.80
Wool Tares, light...	1.60	@	1.70
Wool Tares, heavy..	1.80	@	1.90
Bright Bagging.....	1.60	@	1.70
Manila Rope—			
Foreign	2.60	@	2.75
Domestic	2.75	@	3.00
Jute Threads.....	3.00	@	3.25
Sisal Strings	1.50	@	1.60
Mixed Strings....	.55	@	.60

Old Waste Papers

(F. o. b. New York)

Shavings—			
White Envelope Cuttings	2.30	@	2.40
Ordinary Hard White No. 1....	1.90	@	2.00
Soft White No. 1..	1.60	@	1.75
Soft White Extra..	2.25	@	2.40
Flat Stock—			
Stitchless	.80	@	.85
Overissue Mag	.70	@	.75
Solid Flat Book...	.55	@	.60
Crumbled No. 1....	.40	@	.45
Ledger Stock White.	1.05	@	1.15
Ledger Stock Colored	.60	@	.70
New B. B. Chips....	.15	@	.20
Manila—			
New Env. Cut....	1.40	@	1.50
New Cuttings.....	1.00	@	1.20
Old Kraft Machine— Compressed bales..	.60	@	.65
News—			
No. 1 White News	1.25	@	1.30
Strictly Overissue.	.40	@	.45
Strictly Folded....	.27½	@	.32½
No. 1 Mixed Paper..	.17½	@	.22½

Twines

(F. o. b. Mill)
(Soft Fiber)

Coarse Polished—			
India	.12¾	@	.14¾
White Hemp.....	.13¾	@	.15¾
Fine Polished—			
Fine India.....	.16	@	.18
Unpolished—			
Box	.09½	@	—
Paper Makers.....	.09½	@	.10½
Tube Rope.....	.10¼	@	.12½
Wall Paper.....	.10¼	@	.12½
Wrapping	.12	@	—
Soft Fiber Rope...	.12	@	.14
Cotton	.16	@	.19
(Hard Fiber)			
Medium Java.....	.11	lb	.17
Mex. Sisal.....	.10	@	.16
Manila	.16	@	.23

PHILADELPHIA

Domestic Rags (New)

(Price to Mill, f. o. b. Phil.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1.	.06	@	.06½
New White, No. 2.	.03½	@	.04
Light Silesias.....	.03½	@	.04
Silesias, No. 1....	—	@	.04½
Black Silesias, soft	—	@	.03
New Unbleached..	.05½	@	.06
Washable, No. 1..	.01½	@	.01¾
Blue Overall.....	.04	@	.04½
Cottons—According to grades—			
Washable No. 2...	.01	@	.01¼
New Blue.....	.01	@	.01½
Fancy Percales...	—	@	.02½
New Black Soft...	.03	@	.03½
New Light Seconds	—	@	.04½
New Dark Seconds	.50	@	.75
Khaki Cuttings—			
No. 1 O. D.....	.03	@	.03½
No. 2 Mixed.....	.02	@	.02½
Corduroy	—	@	.02
New Canvas.....	.05	@	.05½
New Black Mixed.	.02½	@	.02¾

Domestic Rags (Old)

White No. 1—			
Repacked	2.75	@	3.00
Miscellaneous	2.00	@	2.25
Thirds and Blues—			
Miscellaneous	1.00	@	1.25
Repacked	1.50	@	1.75
Black Stockings (Export)	3.00	@	3.50
Roofing Stock—			
Foreign No. 1.....	.90	@	1.10
Domestic No. 1...	.80	@	.90
Domestic No. 2...	.60	@	.65
Roofing Bagging...	.40	@	.45

Bagging

(F. o. b. Phila.)

Gunny, No. 1—			
Foreign	—	@	1.50
Domestic	1.50	@	1.60
Manila Rope.....	—	@	3.00
Sisal Rope.....	1.50	@	1.75
Mixed Rope.....	.75	@	1.00
Scrap—			
No. 1.....	—	@	1.50
No. 2.....	.80	@	.90
Wool Tares, heavy..	3.25	@	3.50
Mixed Strings.....	.45	@	.50
No. 1 New Light Burlap	2.50	@	3.00
New Burlap Cuttings	1.75	@	2.00

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Phila.)

Shavings—			
No. 2 Hard White	2.25	@	2.30
No. 2 Hard White	1.90	@	2.00
No. 1 Soft White.	1.75	@	1.80
No. 2 Soft White.	1.30	@	1.40
No. 1 Mixed.....	.65	@	.75
Solid Ledger Stock..	1.45	@	1.50
Ledger Stock, white.	1.05	@	1.10
Ledger Stock, colored	.75	@	.80
No. 1 Books, heavy.	.60	@	.75
Manila Cuttings....	1.45	@	1.50
Print Manila.....	.45	@	.50
Container Manila...	.35	@	.40
Kraft Paper.....	.65	@	.70
No. 1 Mixed Paper..	.20	@	.25
Straw Board Chip...	.25	@	.30
Binders Board Chip.	.25	@	.30
Corrugated Board...	.50	@	.55
Overissue News.....	.40	@	.45
Old Newspapers.....	.30	@	.35

BOSTON

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Boston)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	2.25	@	2.50
No. 1 Soft White.	1.85	@	2.15
No. 2 Mixed.....	.75	@	.80
Solid Ledger Books..	1.30	@	—
Overissue Ledger Stock	1.30	@	1.50
Mixed Ledgers.....	.85	@	.90
No. 1 Books, heavy..	.70	@	—
No. 1 Books, light..	.65	@	.75
Crumpled Stitchless Book Stock.....	.55	@	.65
Manila Env. Cuttings	1.70	@	.85
Manila Envelope Cuttings, Extra Quality	2.00	@	2.10
No. 1 Old Manila...	.65	@	.70
White Blank News..	1.30	@	1.40
No. 1 Kraft.....	.70	@	—
Mixed Papers.....	.15	@	.17½
Print Manila.....	.45	@	.55
Container Manilas..	.27½	@	—
Old Newspapers.....	.27½	@	.32½
Paper Wool Strings..	.60	@	.65
Overissue News.....	.45	@	.50
Box Board Chips....	.20	@	.25
Corrugated Boxes....	.30	@	.32½
Kraft corrugated boxes	.60	@	.65
Screening Wrappers.	.40	@	.45

Bagging

(F. o. b. Boston)

Manila Rope—			
Foreign	[illegible]	@	2.65
Domestic	2.65	@	2.75
Sisal Rope	1.75	@	1.85
Mixed Rope.....	.45	@	.50
Transmission Rope..	1.80	@	1.90
Soft Jute Rope	2.00	@	2.25
Jute Carpet Threads.	.75	@	.90
Gunny Bagging—			
Foreign	1.50	@	1.65
Domestic	1.40	@	1.50
Bleachery Burlap....	2.50	@	2.70
Gunny Bagging.....	1.45	@	1.60
Scrap Burlap—			
Foreign	1.35	@	1.40
Domestic	1.25	@	1.40
Scrap Sisal.....	1.55	@	1.60
Scrap Sisal for Shredding	1.75	@	1.80
Wool Tares, Heavy..	1.40	@	1.50
New Burlap Cuttings	2.00	@	2.25
Aust. Wool Pouches.	1.60	@	1.90
Heavy Baling Bagging	1.50	@	1.60
Paper Mill Bagging..	.85	@	1.00
No. 2 Bagging.....	.45	@	.50

Domestic Rags (New)

(F. o. b. Boston)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New Light Prints...	.03¼	@	.03½
New White No. 1....	.06?5	@	.0690
New Light Flannelettes	.05	@	—
Silesias No. 1.....	.04	@	.04¼
New Black Silesias..	.03½	@	.03¾
Soft Unbleached.....	6.50	@	7.00
Blue Cheviots.....	.05	@	.05¼
Fancy	.02	@	.02½
Washable	.02	@	.02½
Cottons—According to grades—			
Blue Overalls.....	.04¼	@	.05
New Black, soft...	.03¾	@	.04
Khaki Cuttings.....	.02½	@	.03
O. D. Khaki.....	.03	@	.03¼
Corduroy	.02¾	@	.03
New Canvas.....	.06½	@	.07¼
B. V. D. Cuttings...	.06¼	@	.07

Domestic Rags (Old)

(F. o. b. Boston)

Canvas	.04¼	@	—
White No. 1—			
Repacked	—	@	2.75
Miscellaneous	2.50	@	2.75
White No. 2—			
Repacked	1.90	@	2.00
Miscellaneous	2.00	@	2.25
Twos and Blues.....	1.75	@	2.00
Old Blue Overalls...	1.50	@	—
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	1.37½	@	1.75
Miscellaneous	1.25	@	1.62½
Black Stockings.....	3.90	@	4.00
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1.....	1.00	@	1.10
No. 2.....	.65	@	.70
No. 3.....	.45	@	.50

Foreign Rags

(F. o. b. Boston)

Dark Cottons.....	.90	@	1.05
Dutch Blues.....	2.65	@	2.75
New Checks and Blues	2.85	@	3.00
Old Fustians.....	2.25	@	2.50
Old Linsey Garments.	2.10	@	2.25
New Silesias.....	3.75	@	4.00

CHICAGO

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Chicago)

Shavings—			
No. 1 White Envelope Cuttings....	1.80	@	1.90
No. 1 Hard White.	1.70	@	1.80
No. 1 Soft White..	1.50	@	—
Ledger & Writings..	.75	@	.80
Solid Books.....	.45	@	.50
Blanks	.90	@	—
Krafts	.45	@	.50
New Kraft Cuts.....	1.10	@	—
Manila Env. Cuts...	Nominal		
Ex. No. 1 Manila...	Nominal		
Print Manila	Nominal		
Overissue News.....	.35	@	—
Old Newspapers—			
No. 1 Folded News	.25	@	.30
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.15	@	.20
Roofing Stocks—			
No. 1.....	1.00	@	1.05
No. 2.....	.85	@	—

TORONTO

Paper

Bonds

Direct mill shipment in two-ton lots

No. 1 White	$35.50	@	—
No. 1 Tints	36.50	@	—
No. 2 White	25.50	@	—
No. 2 Tints	26.50	@	—
No. 2 Golden Rod..	27.50	@	—
No. 3 White	21.00	@	—
No. 4 White	15.00	@	—
No. 4 Tints	16.00	@	—
No. 4 Golden Rod...	17.00	@	—
Direct mill shipment in three-ton lots			
No. 5 White	$10.50	@	—
No. 5 Tints	11.50	@	—
No. 5 Golden Rod..	12.00	@	—
No. 6 White	9.00	@	—
No. 6 Tints	9.50	@	—
No. 6 Golden Rod..	11.00	@	—
No. 7 White	8.00	@	—
No. 7 Tints	8.50	@	—
No. 7 Golden Rod..	10.00	@	—
Book—			
No. 1 M. F.	$7.00	@	—
No. 2 M. F.	6.50	@	—
No. 3 M. F.	5.35	@	—
No. 1 S. C.	7.25	@	—
No. 2 S. C.	6.75	@	—
No. 3 S. C.	5.85	@	—

Coated Book & Litho

Ton Lots (resale)

No. 1	$12.00	@	—
No. 2	10.25	@	—
No. 3	8.90	@	—
Coated tinted	13.00	@	—
Wrapping—delivered—			
Rag Brown.....	4.85	@	5.25
White Wrap.....	4.00	@	—
"B" Manila.....	4.90	@	6.15
No. 1 Manila.....	5.50	@	6.90
Fiber	5.50	@	6.90
Kraft No. 2.....	5.50	@	6.90

(F. o. b. Cars, Toronto)

News per ton—			
Rolls (contract)..)	46.80	@	—
Sheets	54.00	@	—

Pulp

Ground wood.....	$29.00	@	—
Unbleached sulphite.	44.00	@	—
Bleached sulphite...	54.00	@	—
Kraft	50.00	@	—
Soda	54.00	@	—

Old Waste Paper

(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)

Shavings—			
White Env. Cut...	2.00	@	—
Soft White.....	1.75	@	—
White Blk. News..	1.25	@	1.10
Book and Ledger—			
Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old)	.70	@	—
Light and Crumpled Book Stock.	.60	@	—
Ledgers and Writings	1.00	@	—
Manilas—			
New Manila Cut...	1.35	@	—
Printed Manilas...	.45	@	—
Kraft	.95	@	—
News and Scrap—			
Strictly Overissue..	.50	@	—
Strictly Folded....	.45	@	—
No. 1 Mixed Paper..	.30	@	—

Domestic Rags

(Price to Mills, f.o.b. Toronto)

No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings	.06½	@	.06¾
Light Prints.....	.03	@	.03¼